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THE Bombay Gazette

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No. 55,013—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd April	† MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June	INDIA	7911	......	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...

† This Steamer will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 a.m., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince ...due 3rd	May	......Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B City of Madras	4684	...	April 21 1910
†C City of Calcutta	7512	Apr. 25 1910	,, 22 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	May 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single...	550	420
	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi —Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st Apr.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 22nd Apr.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 25th Apr.	11 a. m.	P.D & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 21st April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on Monday, 25th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 26th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	x	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillnuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	& 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545	,, 685*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	B. Cobol	6046	23rd April 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs, 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HEADLIGHTS
MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

The "Polkey" Series of Acetylene and Kerosine headlights give a perfect beam of light and a maximum of illumination on the road to Mahableshwar or elsewhere.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

THE "SAMPSON"
Acetlylene Motor Head Light (Patented)
2,085 Certified Candle Power.
No. 1 SERIES.

For Large Cars, with Projecting Bell Front. With separate Generator.

	£	s.	d.
Nickel Plated, without Generator...	£6	10	0
Brass ,, ,, ...	6	0	0
Generator, Brass	4	12	0

Reflector, thick Sterling Silver rolled on to Copper.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Kerosine Motor Head Lights.
527 Candle Power.

No. 1 SERIES.	Each.		
Nickel Plated on brass, with side fittings	£8	0	0
Brass Polished	7	0	0
Double Fork Brackets, for shutting on	0	15	0

No. 2 SERIES.	Each.		
Nickel Plated on Brass (lens 7⅝ in-dia.)	£7	0	0
Brass Polished	6	0	0

New Pattern "Polkey"
CHIMNEY MOTOR SIDE LIGHT,
Burning Kerosine.
No. 1 SERIES WITH CHIMNEYS.

	Per pair.		
Nickel Plated	£4	16	0
Brass Polished	3	10	0

No. 2 SERIES, CHIMNEYLESS.
Simple, Powerful, Reliable.
Perfectly Wind and Rain Proof.
FOR FAST CARS.

Nickel Plated ...	per pair	£4	10	0
Brass Polished ...	,,	4	0	0

Fixed Oil Container, with Outside Feed Screw.

"POLKEY" TAIL LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
One White and one Red Light.

No. 2 SERIES.	Each.		
Nickel Plated... ...	£1	13	6
Brass Polished ...	1	9	6

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, Less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA,	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins RS. 1-8 Per Tin.
FUNGENWURST Tongue Sausage)	
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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.		Rs.	A.	POPULAR BRANDS.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
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La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	0	,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	4	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled	,, 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	,, 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk		

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on Friday the 29th April, 1910, at 3-15 p. m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th April to the 14th May, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1910.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on Friday, the 29th April, 1910, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report an Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th April to the 14th May, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1910.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1910, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909, declare a dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 7th to Thursday, the 21st April, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st March, 1910.

NAGDA-MUTTRA STATE RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of PLANT and STORES, rendered surplus on the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

A varied assortment of Machinery, Tools and Stores, useful for all purposes, will be put up for PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Nagda-Muttra State Railway Stores Depot, Muttra, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1910, and following days.

Sale to commence at 8-30 A.M. daily.

E. CONNELL,
Chief Store Keeper,
Nagda-Muttra State Railway, Kotah.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon, a 2nd ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Salary Rs. 500 (five hundred). The appointment is pensionable.

QUALIFICATIONS.—The applicant must possess a Board of Trade Master's Certificate and must have been in command of a sea-going vessel.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th April, 1910.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months after which period if he has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties he will be confirmed in the appointment.

GEO. A. ROSE, Commander R.I.M.,
Principal Port Officer,
Burma, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 24th March, 1910.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

MATHERAN.

COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY.

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to

E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 17,00,000.

Divided into 8,500 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

The whole amount is proposed to be issued and is payable as follows:—

Rs. 25 on application, Rs. 75 on allotment, and the balance in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than one month.

DIRECTORS:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., *Chairman,*
(Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT R. GREAVES,
(Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
Rao Saheb VASANJI TRICUMJI (Merchant),
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.
(Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji & Co.)
S. A. NATHAN, Esq.
(Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

AGENTS:

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

BANKERS:

The EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
S. B. BILLIMORIA, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:

No. 2, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. THIS COMPANY is formed for the purpose of acquiring the property of the Tricumdas Mills, Limited, which recently went into liquidation and which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. have purchased from the Official Liquidator of the said Company for the sum of Rs. 15,25,000 by private treaty. When the application was made on behalf of the Official Liquidator to confirm the said Sale, a higher offer of Rs. 15,50,000 for the same property was made but was not accepted and the Court confirmed the Sale in favour of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company have, under the terms of an Agreement prepared by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Company, and expressed to be made between them of the one part and the Company of the other part, agreed to sell the entire property to the Company as a going concern at the actual price which they have paid for the same plus out-of-pocket expenses and costs which they have incurred in the purchase of the said property and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, without charging any commission or remuneration for the trouble which they have taken in acquiring the property. Under the conditions of Sale on which they have purchased the Mills from the Official Liquidator, Messrs. E.D. Sassoon and Company have also agreed to purchase all cotton in process of manufacture which was on the said machinery at the time of the said Sale and also all glazed yarn, ordinary strores, spare parts of machinery, coal, yarn in cops and bobbins, loose yarn, waste cotton in mixing room and bags of bleached cotton which were on the premises of the said Mills at the time of the said Sale at a valuation to be fixed by two valuers. The valuers have already fixed the price of the said articles at Rs. 1,23,164, which will also have to be paid by the Company to Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company with interests thereon from the date on which they pay the same to the Official Liquidator.

2. The Land on which the Mill building stands is of Foras Freehold tenure and admeasures about 36,762 square yards. The buildings on the premises are well and strongly built and are fire-proof. The machinery is by some of the best makers and comprise 29,256 Mule and 16,152 Ring, making a total of 45,408 Spindles. The yarn produced by the Mills has a high reputation in the China, local and Calcutta markets, and commands a ready sale. Plans of a building to contain 600 Looms were prepared by the late Agents of the Company, and, should circumstances require it, a Weaving Department can be added.

3. The Directors have arranged that Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company shall act as the Agents of the Company under the terms and conditions of an Agreement which has been prepared by the Company's said Solicitors and which is expressed to be made between the Company of the one part and the partners constituting the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company of the other part, and which Agreement can be inspected at their office. Under this Agreement they have agreed to undertake the management of the business of the said Company for an Office Allowance of Rs. 1,200 per month and a Commission at a rate of 15 per cent. on the nett profits of the Company before setting aside any sum as a Reserve or Depreciation Fund with a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 2,000 per month and the said Office Allowance.

4. The Mill is being worked by Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co., from the 15th day of January last, and under the terms of the Agreement the same shall be deemed to have been worked on behalf of the Company.

5. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company are themselves the Proprietors of the Alexandra, the E. D. Sassoon, the Jacob Sassoon and the Rachel Sassoon Mills, and their reputation in the management of such concerns and their financial position are well-known in Bombay.

6. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company have agreed to take up half the Capital of the Company, viz. 4,250 Shares out of 8,500 Shares in part payment of the amount payable to them for the property to be acquired from them by the Company. Of the remaining shares to be issued by the Company the Directors and their friends have already agreed to take up 1,500 Shares, and the remaining Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application.
Rs. 75 per Share on Allotment.
Rs. 50 per Share one month after the date of the Allotment.
Rs. 50 per Share one month from the date of the first Call.

7. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Agreements hereinabove referred to may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors and every applicant for Shares shall be deemed to have notice of the same. The said two Agreements are to be adopted by the Directors of the Company after the Company is registered.

8. Applications for Shares should be made upon the printed Form and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, together with the amount payable on Application not later than 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 26th April, 1910. Where no Allotment is made, the Deposit is to be returned in full, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the Deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

9. Further particulars and all necessary information, together with Forms for Application for Shares, may be obtained from the Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Dated at Bombay this 1st day of April, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST 2 NIGHTS! LAST 2 NIGHTS!!

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THE

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT | Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy.
HAMLET.

CHARLES VANE AS HAMLET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
LAST NIGHT,
OSCAR WILDE'S BRILLIANT MASTERPIECE
A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co. for Rs. 5 and 3 Seats.

HENRY DALLAS,
General Manager.

Notice.—The Company leaves Bombay by the English Mail on Saturday, 23rd instant, for Cairo.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE
EVENING
RENDEZVOUS
OF
FASHIONABLE
SOCIETY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

NEW
ATTRACTIVE
PROGRAMME.

1. A Discussion on Politics. (Comic.)
2. The Beginning of the Serpentine Dance.
3. "Our Miss Gibbs." (Dramatic).
4. The Old French Cupboard. (Comic).
5. The Right to Love. (Pathetic).
6. The Three Brothers. (Comic).

OUR STAR FILM } "OUR Miss GIBBS"

ON SUNDAY,
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
at 7 P. M. (S. T.)

ONE GOLD WATCH,
ONE SILVER WATCH,
and other Valuable Presents will be given away.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ON SATURDAYS, SPECIAL LATE SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

NEW and SCIENTIFIC Method of PROJECTION.

ECLIPSING ALL OTHERS—
THE WHOLE ACTION ON the STAGE

THE
RAPE of the SABINES

On the Lays of Ancient Rome.

Received with greatest appreciation by the public

THE RAPE
of the SABINES
or
The Lays of Ancient Rome.

Spontaneous and Continuous applause at and of the Picture.

THE Greatest Film Production of the Decade.

GRAND DRAMA, BEAUTIFUL COLORING.

TIMES—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.

PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, -8 and 4 annas.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

DOCTOR.

WANTED.—A duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, for the Anchor Line, s.s. "Scindia," sailing for Liverpool, on the 23rd April.

Free Passage in exchange for services on the Voyage. Apply

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

A SMART TYPIST. One having worked on a Hammond preferred. Apply No. 76 c/o this office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TO LET.—FLATS at Batliboi Building, 88, Souter St., behind Byculla Club Road with every modern convenience. For Europeans only. Rs. 70 and 75 each. Apply next door.

TO BE LET.—From 1st May, NEW BUILDING, 2nd Peerkhan St., New Nagpada; Verandah, Sitting, 2 Beds, Dining, Bath, Kitchen, W. C. Apply on premises.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED.—A FITTER, with knowledge of Electrical Fitting Work. Apply at once. No. 75, c/o "Bombay Gazette" office.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{31}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

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Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
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LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS,
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences [illegible]

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood [illegible]

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required [illegible]

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work [illegible]

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INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for £. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ... „ 81,349
Annual Income ... „ 1,406,762
Assets ... „ 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma
[*pronounced—eye-silma*].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 19.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	81 3-16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·22 —0 1 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent... ...	... 98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·49 1-2 +01
Bar Silver Spot, ...	... 24 9/16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ...	... 24 9/16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady buyers at the rates.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate)	... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ...	£ 900,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 95 5/8 — 1-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	... 3 13/16—1/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ...	2 7-8 — 1/8
Do. of day market loans ...	3 3/8 — 1-8

MANCHESTER, April 19.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	... 8,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	„
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	50 „
Do. day's Imports ...	... 14,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. —Moderate demand	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market	... Steady.
Mid Americans	7·86—11
Egyptian F. G. F.	...14 15-16—3/16

	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·60	7·57	7·51
	—5	—5	—6
Mid Uplands	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
	7·46	7·17	6·74
G. O. C.	—6	—6	—6
	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Liverpool	6·55	6·48	6·45
	—4	—4	—4

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 3-8
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 1-8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 19.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	14,000
Do. Last year	28,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	1,000

Futures at New York......
May 14·77 +12
Do at New York......
July 14·48 + 9
Declined owing to Commission house liquidation and advanced on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15·15+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 1-2 unchgd
Demand Bills	...4·87 3/4 unchd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 53 3/8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...14 9/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	—May 14·50+8
Do. at New Orleans ...	...July 14·55+8

LONDON, April 19.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 62 1-4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales... 39
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ... ... 37 5-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—Hull.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I F. 37 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 47
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1/2
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 42 5/8
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 66
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 12 4 1-2 Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17 4 1-2
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"Koerber," "Beira".

BOMBAY, APRIL 20.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credit.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Forward ...	...1s. 4 9-32d. May
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 15/32d
France 3 m/s „ ...	... 171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 139 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 130 1/4
„ Shanghai ...	... 175 1-4
„ Japan ...	... 149

The market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is steady and has closed at 94-8 ready and 94-9 forward—buyers.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London, both for ready and forward, remained unchanged at 24 9-16 and New York also remained the same at 53 3-8.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 71-12-0. The London market in the absence of any demand remained unchanged, but private advices from home reported the market "steady with demand." Local demand continued and forwards advanced at the close to Rs. 71-15-0.

The market remains firm and about 125 to 150 packages changed hands.

Gold market remained firm having a good local and up-country demand and business was a little more than usual, hence prices were put up by half an anna. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices remained same.

GOLD.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	71	15	0
17 Penny ready	71	14	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	71	15	0
Second „	71	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—London prices declined by 3d. Demand for ready was dull and there being sellers for future prices went down by two annas. Tone quieter.

Rapeseed:—London quotations were down by 3d. There being very little enquiry prices declined by an anna. Tone quiet.

Castorseed:—Speculators are buying and prices were put up by eight annas. Tone firm.

Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Groundnuts, Poppyseed and Mowraseed:—Demand is moderate as usual, prices remained unchanged. Tone quiet but steady.

Wheat:—London declined by 1-8. Prices remained unchanged and easier. Tone quiet.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 0
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 10 14
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 8 11
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 7
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 9
Poppyseed ...	... „ 10 0
Castorseed ...	... „ 39 to 41
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 12
Maize	... „ 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... „ 42 to 45
Mustardseed ...	... „ 85 to 92
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 41 to 50
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do. ...	„ 48 to 49
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	„ 44 to 48
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	„ 43 to 44
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	„ 42 to 43
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	„ 43 to 45
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	„ 50 to 54
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	„ 41 to 42
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... „ 36 to 39
Hard Red... ...	... „ 32 to 34
Cottonseed ...	— „ 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th April:—

Wheat	10,823 cwts
Linseed	40,991 „
Rapeseed	28,738 „
Gingellyseed	2,674 „
Poppyseed...	9,558 „
Groundnuts	1,682 „
Castorseed...	11,198 „
Rice	47,638 „
Myrabollams	2,617 „
Cottonseed...	48,092 „
Mowraseed...	81 „
Gram	3,969 „
Joowar	819 „
Maize	560 „

SHARES.

Maneckji Petits after touching 2,820 X. D. have closed at 2840 X. D. May.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,477 1-2
India	66 1-4
Indian Specie	52 to 52 1-2

MILLS.

David	385
Kohinoor	677 1-2 May
Maneckji Petit	2,835 May X.D.
New Great Eastern ... —	170
Bombay United	307 1 2

PRESSES.

New Mofussil...	770

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamankua Manganese... ...	8 to 8 1-2
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	95
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	160
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	300
Central India Mining	297 1/3 X.D.
Delhi Flour Mill...	120
Treacher & Co	555

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	117
Ahmedabad-Prantej	587 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	455

COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 to 6 point down, New York was 10 points up and Futures also advanced by 12 and 9. Our market at Colaba was dull and both mills and exporters have done very little business and prices for ready declined by Rs. 2 to 3. There were more sellers for forwards (new crop); the market remained easier. Good Broach opened at Rs. 289 and there being more sellers declined at the close to Rs. 286 1-2.

We learn of the following purchases:—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Petit Mills	...Purbhani	... 305
100	do	...Sawgin	... 328
100	Velkart Bros	... do	... 327
100	Curla Mill	...Comptah	... 323
100	Swan Mill	...Kadigin	... 315
200	E Spinner	...Khandesh	... 278
600	do	...Bengal	...260-266
100	H Goculdas	...Ellichpur	... 293
400	Gaddum & Co	...Bengal	... 278
100	Bussank	...Broach	... 325
100	Finlay Muir	...Broach	... 325
300	Colaba Land	...Anjar	... 315
200	Textile	...Muthia	... 265
100	A Blascheck	...Khandesh	... 277

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 264	
„ Good	... 252	
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 284	
„ Good	... 269	
Sind Punjab Fine	... 281	
„ Good	... 266	
Khandesh Fine	... 285	
„ Good	... 276	
Amraoti Fine	... 295	
„ Good	... 287	
Akola Knangaum Fine	... 296	
„ Good	... 288	
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 301	
„ Good	... 293	
Yeotmal Fine	... 307	
„ Good	... 299	
Nagpore Fine	... 310	
„ Good	... 302	
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 312	
„ Good	... 305	
Methia Fine	... 286	
„ Good	... 276	
Broach Gin Fine	... 328	
„ Good	... 322	
Sawginned Fine	... 326	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	... 322	„
Westerns „	... 310	„

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th April:—

Khandeish	356 Bales.
Central India...	2,482 „
Barsi and Nagur	404 „
Berar	2,416 „
Central Provinces	1,660 „
Oomras...	7,298 „
Dholera	1,542 „
Broach...	2,811 „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	974 „
Westerns	...... „
Bengals (N. W. P.)	578 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,153 „
Sind	...... „
Persian	...... „
American	...... „
Total ...	14,256 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales...	8,000.
Total Imports	2,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Apl.—May.	... 7·53+3
May—June	... 7·60+3
June—July	... 7·54+3
July—Aug.	... 7·49+3
Aug.—Sept.	... 7·20+3
Sept.—Oct.	... 6·78+4
Oct.—Nov.	... 6·59+4
Nov.—Dec.	... 6·52+4
Dec.—Jan.	... 6·49+4

FREIGHTS.

April.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	15 0	... 16 6
Dunkirk	15 6	... 16 0
Havre	......	...
Hull	15 0	......
Liverpool	15 6	... 16 0
Marseilles	15 6	... 16 0
Genoa	15 6	... 16 0
London	......	......
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 6
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice...	16 6	... 17 6
Open Ports	15 0	May & June

market quiet, no business doing.

METALS.

London prices for Copper have again declined to £ 68-10 but locally market keeps quiet.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 45 4
Tin Ingots.	...	„ 40 8
Spelter S M ... M M ... J ... G ...	...	„ 18 10
Georgshutte ...	...	„ 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	„ 49 4
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	„ 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, April 19.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	1,395	1,896

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	374	...
1 Bundle ...	...	940	...
31 Bars 1 Bundle	62,000	Dlrs. 2,000	...

Importers.		Vessel.	From
J H E Obadiah ...	...	"Mantua	Alexandria
R Girdharlal ...	...	do	Suez
A H H Kherjee ...	...	Kasara	Koweit
Sundry Importers	...	do	Karachi

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th April, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	100	1,14,758
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	44	51,007

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

	Earnings for Mar. 1910.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	1,84,671	+ 10,928	+ 6·29
* Lighting and Power Supply	44,232	+ 4,420	+ 11·10
Total......	2,28,903	+ 15,348	+ 7·18

	Total Earnings from January 1st, 1910.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	5,28,196	+ 34,057	+ 6·89
* Lighting and Power Supply	1,25,993	+ 16,698	+ 15·27
Total......	6,54,189	+ 50,755	+ 8·47

* Exclusive of Power supplied to Tramways.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 16th April 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 9th April 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 9 Rs.	Apr. 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,63,82,997	1,64,42,912
Other Deposits	9,91,40,231	9,07,39,786
Post Bills	10,147	10,147
Sundries	22,51,938	23,40,107
Rs....	13,80,85,313	12,98,32,952
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,59,29,679	1,49,99,579
Other authorised Securities.	25,53,914	25,49,931
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,55,36,778	2,37,76,950
Loans do. do. ...	3,59,91,638	3,45,13,983
Bills discounted and purchased	1,94,01,013	1,94,43,872
Dead Stocks	2,95,957	2,97,432
Stamps	6,340	6,228
Bullion	9,47,761	9,16,023
Balance with other Banks.	5,41,434	5,56,919
Sundries......................	3,34,287	3,68,970
Cash	3,74,46,512	3,24,03,065
	13,80,85,313	12,98,32,952

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th April 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission Mts
Turkey ...	20	8	50 p.m.	5	45
Teheran ...	20	2	10 p.m.	0	35
Suez	20	1	50 p.m.	0	55

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Borazjoon reports Ahvaz line interrupted between Ramhormuz and Ahvaz.

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted (19-4-10).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—April 15, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major C N Baker, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.

MCLEOD—April 3, at Nowshera, the wife of K McLeod, 31st Punjabis, of a son.

MACKINTOSH—April 16, at Panniar Estate, Panniar Bridge P O, South India, to Mr and Mrs D Mackintosh, a son.

WALLACE—April 15, at "Westward Ho," Ootacamund, the wife of E H Wallace, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

GUNNING—March 26, at Pemba, Zanzibar, of blackwater fever, Charles Archibald John, Collector, of Pemba, elder son of the late Major Charles George Gunning, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Rajputana, and of Mrs Charles Gunning, 104, Queen's Gate, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Business associates cannot get the best out of their work unless frank and aboveboard with each other."—J. D. Rockefeller.

A FAIR ON THE MAIDAN.—A fair was held yesterday on the maidan opposite the Esplanade Police Court, it being the Aban Jasan of the Parsis.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Caledonien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., on Sunday, the 24th instant, instead of on the 23rd as previously notified.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles have been taken charge of by the local police and are awaiting claimants:—A bag of charcoal, 4 tins of cigarettes, leather purse and loose cash, a silver todda, 2 boxes of powder, a bicycle "Royal West End," a copper kulsi, a hat-pin, some brass vessels, a brass lota, gentleman's straw hat, lady's brown cotton gloves, a large imitation pearl, leather purse and loose cash, and pan leaves and dhotur.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel W.R.P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, at 9 o'clock to-night:—

March	Nibelungen	Wagner
Fantasia	In Coonland	Bidgood
(a) Caprice...	The Whistler and his Dog..............	Bilton
(b) Two Step..	Baby Parade	Prior
Paraphrase......	The Wearin' o the Green.	Douglas
Cornet Solo ...	Queen of the Earth...	Pinsuti
Selection.........	Harry Lauder's Songs..	Arr Ord Hume
Valse	Medley.....................	Arr Anon
Intermezzo	Mumbling Moss	Thurban

DEATH DUE TO EXHAUSTION.—Yesterday, at the Cama Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman named Siteebai, aged 22. It appeared from evidence that the deceased and her husband were employed as labourers in the New Docks. About a month ago, they were sitting at a basin taking their meals when blasting operations were going on. A stone thrown out during the blasting operation struck the deceased on the left knee causing a wound. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where she was attended to, and as she was in a delicate state she was removed to the Cama Hospital, where she died on Tuesday. Medical evidence showed that the wound was not serious, but the cause of death was due to exhaustion following a long illness. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to exhaustion following an accidental injury to her knee from a stone at the time of blasting. The jury added a rider that the blasts should be properly covered before they are let off.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION

THE following candidates are declared to have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination:—

Jamshed Khorshed Dastur; Milcah Abraham Ezekiel; Raghunath Balkrishna Gupte; George Albert Hildreth; Keshav Gurao Huilgol; Sanjiv Venkatrao Lajmi; Eruchsha Burjorji Mazagonvala; Narayan Vinayak Navalkar; Hormasji Framji Pavri.

M. B. B. S. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the above examination:—

Anandrao Shamrao Bellimal; Cowassha Ratansha Edibam; Gustad Shapurji Engineer; Nariman Jamshedji Gaina; Framroze Rustamji Hakim; Nariman Shapurji Joshi; Kaikobad Rustamji Madan; Dinshaw Adarji Masani; Dulerai Chakubhai Oza; Minocher Ratanji Parakh; M. Jagannath Parmanand; Kaikhusru Sorabji Patel; Sohrab Hormasji Santuk; Rustom Burjorji Spencer.

RUBBER BOOM IN SHANGHAI.

The Kota Bahroe Company.

A marked feature in a remarkable boom was the extraordinary scene that took place at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai on March 21, says a local journal, when a certain number of shares in the above rubber company (of which Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co. are secretaries and managers) was offered for public subscription. Long before the appointed time a dense crowd was surging round the Bank, and in the nine minutes only during which the subscription was open it is calculated that at least ten times the number of shares available, viz., 20,000, were applied for. The would-be investors struggled wildly to reach the counter, the majority of them quite fruitlessly. When the subscription was closed the disappointed ones still refused to go away and it was eventually necessary to call in some police in order to have the Bank cleared.

A correspondent writes to the "North-China Daily News."—Sir,—With reference to the subscription to the shares of the newly founded Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ld., I wish to draw your attention to the advertisement which appeared in your paper on Saturday last to the effect that the subscription list for the above mentioned shares was to be opened at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at 10 a.m. yesterday.

When I arrived at the Bank shortly after the advertised time, I was told that the subscription had been opened at 9-30 instead of 10 a.m. and that it was now closed.

In my opinion this is not fair to the public, and I hope that in future things like that will not occur again.

I am, etc.,
Rubberstricken.

Shanghai, March 22.

The "N. C. Daily News" observes: In reference to the above we understand that the subscription list in question was to be opened officially at 10 a. m. on Monday; but such a large crowd of applicants besieged the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank when the doors opened, that it was found necessary to open the list earlier and the first receipt was signed at 9-10 a. m. The list was closed at 10-25 a. m. at which hour people in the Bank were permitted to hand in their subscriptions, but no further money was taken after that time. It remains to be added that a total of Tls. 1,600,000 was subscribed as against the Tls. 100,000 required.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The weather is disturbed in the North-West of India. Local precipitation has occurred in the North-East of Baluchistan and the extreme North. Duststorms are fairly numerous in the Plains. Nearly general rain has fallen in Deltaic Bengal, a few falls have occurred in Assam. Chief amounts are Cherrapoonjee, seven inches; Narayanganj and Mymensingh, two; Burdwan a half; Sonemarg and Gilgit, one and a half.

Forecast.—Local precipitation in North-East of Baluchistan and the extreme North. Local rain in Deltaic Bengal and few falls in rest of North-East India and South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0·26" of rain. Skies are again heavily clouded in the north, moderately clouded in the east Punjab, and have cleared in the west. Humidity has increased in the area of rainfall while it is normal or in defect in other places. Temperature is generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature has fallen and is now normal; night temperature is normal except for an excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in lower Sind; skies remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is above the average in upper Sind and normal in other places. Temperature is normal except for an excess in upper Sind during day and at Jacobabad and in north Rajputana at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud persists in Cutch, Kathiawar and south Gujarat. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is slightly higher at Bhavnagar Para. The minimum is in defect in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the north-east but skies are clear elsewhere. The air is drier. Temperature has risen and is generally above the average; the greatest excess being 10° in the minimum at Raipur.

The Konkan—Skies have cleared in the north but light cloud persists in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Hyderabad but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is much below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is also higher than usual at most stations.

General remarks.—The disturbed weather conditions having given light showers in the north Punjab, appear to move further northwards. Skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme north, cloud has also increased in lower Sind.

Local rain is probable in the extreme north.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (19th)	79·1	68·1	...	14·63
Jask	85·8	71·3	...	7·65
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan......................	105·3	75·0	...	1·52
Rawalpindi	93·9	53·9	0.26	2·75
Lahore	104·4	74·2	...	4·06
Sirsa........................	104·3	77·6	...	1·60
Ambala	102·5	73·9	...	3·01
Delhi	105·2	80·2	...	2·98
Agra.........................	108·0	79·0	...	1·90
Mainpuri....................	106·8	75·0	...	0·98
Jhansi	107·5	81·0	...	1·11
Cawnpore	101·3	74·0	...	1·32
Allahabad	102·1	77·5	...	1·40
Jacobabad	109·1	76·8	...	1·72
Karachi	85·0	74·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	98·9	77·7	...	1·90
Jaipur	104·2	67·1	...	1·55
Kotah	106·5	81·1	...	0·95
Bhuj..........................	97·6	74·0	...	?
Dwarka	95·8	77·2	...	0·56
Veraval	82·1	75·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	?	70·7	...	0·59
Bhavnagar Para...........	107·2	74·5	...	1·03
Surat	96·6	75·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad.................	104·6	71·2	...	0·48
Deesa	102·3	67·9	...	0·05
Neemuch....................	100·0	69·8	...	0·10
Indore	101·1	73·1	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	106·8	76·3	...	1·67
Saugor	104·1	77·0	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	107·6	75·4	...	1·62
Khandwa....................	107.2	77·1	...	0·60
Akola	109·2	76·1	...	5·27
Amraoti	108·2	79·3	...	4·31
Nagpur......................	111·1	81·8	...	5·04
Chanda	111·0	76·5	...	1·03
Raipur.......................	110·7	88·1	...	2·70
Bombay	88·3	76·9	...	...
Ratnagiri...................	89·3	77·9	...	...
Mormugao	91·5	78·7	...	...
Karwar	90·7	77·0	...	1·55
Malegaon....................	104·4	67·1	...	0·31
Ahamednagar..............	102·4	72·0	...	1·93
Poona	100·0	67·3	...	...
Sholapur	106 3	74·9	...	0·63
Bijapur......................	103·2	74·2	...	0·41
Belgaum	94·3	64·6	...	2·22
Aurangabad	103·7	79·2	...	1·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	80·7	...	0·03
Hyderabad	107·3	81·7	...	...
Mangalore	92·3	74·3	...	2·40
Calicut.......................	90·3	80·1	...	11·46
Cochin	91·2	82·3	...	13·37
Colombo	89·0	75·0	...	21·11
Masulipatam	95·3	78·2	...	0·47
Bellary	106·0	79·8	...	1·12
Cuddapah	110·7	85·6	...	0
Madras.......................	98·0	80·0	...	4·86
Bangalore	95·3	70·8	...	0·59
Coimbatore	98·9	72·3	...	3·98
Trichinopoly	102·6	77·3	...	3 97
Negapatam	98·5	79·0	...	9·03

In column wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 20th April was 29·875 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

A THEATRE company which is touring in Dalmatia, fearing that the title "Hamlet" would not attract a large audience, altered it to "How the step-father was paid out."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And today it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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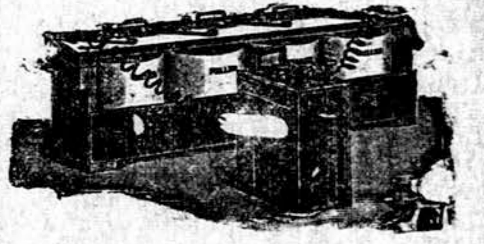

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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitiaities and Motor Accessories.

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Up-to-date Patent Medicines and Drugs, Military Hair Brushes in leather cases for presentation, &c., Combs, Shaving Mirrors and Brushes, Scented Soaps, Perfumery of well-known English and French makers.

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Up-country orders, however small, executed promptly.

A trial solicited.

Dr. I. D. W. Gillespie, late of Sir J. J. Hospital and Superintendent, Panchgani, can always be consulted in our premises, at a very moderate fee.

SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

ADDRESS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY,
Druggist and Chemists.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickman	R I Marine
H M S Fox	Comdr Hunt	Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Redbreast	Shuteer	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Farewell	R I M
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr W B Huddleston	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 20.

Africa	1302	Chappel	M M & Co
Ayuthia	694	Curtis	F F Campbell andCo
Britannia	1969	Halse	Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Beme	1899	Stockwell	Shaw Wallace& Co
Clematis	2329	Davis	Andrew Yuel & Co
Coniston Geurt	2832	Jones	......
City of Manchester	3562	Findlay	Killick Nixon &Co
Comodore	2914	Bass	......
Dewanha	4785	Powell	P & O S N Co
Eljina	3426	Hill	M M & Co
E F Ferdinand	8842	Cebol	A L S N & Co
Hydra	821	Kersebom	F F Campbell& Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	A Yull & Co
Harlyn	2223	Bird	W & A Graham & Co
Imaum	2703	Wigdahl	Killick Nixon & Co
Itinda	3398	Goss	M M & Co
Kola	510	Cutbush	M M & Co
Kingsgate	2370	Chesshire	......
Kola	510	Cutbush	M M & Co
Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Lane	M M & Co
Lawmoor	2560	Pippest	The Bombay & Co Ld
Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co
Margarita	911	Williams	S N & Co
Mahommadi	1251	Geddie	B & P S N & Co
Mantua	5906	Vibert	P & O S N & Co
Maresfield	2632	Davies	......
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Naderi	1169	Gore	B & P S N Co
Nerbadla	1960	Cruz	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Gonnell	T Morrison & Co
Naseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Pohhcian	4737	Watson	K Nixon & Co
Rahmani	1872	Coates	B & P S N Co
Strathairly	2743	MacMahon	Killick Nixon & Co
Shah Ameer	1821	PigotM'tius...20-4	B& H S N& Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W& A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhud	158	Parks	Killick Nixon & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Spanish Prince	4218	Jones Homayun... 2155 Beard	
Somali	1615	Greive	A Strandis & Co
Wearmouth	2307	Catto	......
Warora	2564	Stewart	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 20.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
C&R Clan Leslie	2499	Goodevine	N F		J Finlay & Co
D&E Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	20-4	James Finlay & Co
F Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	Liverpool	28-4	Killick Nixon & Co
H Feroozi	2005	Premrose	Jeddah	21-4	B & P S N & Co
M Harcroft	2586	Mackenzie	Hull	20-4	W & A Graham & Co
N Japanie	2296	Shudforth	Manchester	20-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Redbridge	2443	Vasey	A'werp	20-4	T Morrison & Co
P Bellucia	2786	Kedder	London	2 4	James Finlay & Co
Q Silverdale	3440	Rutter	Genoa	20-4	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Lady Lewis s	Provs	Cardiff, Jan 20
	Gastein s	Cherseich	Trieste, Mar 28
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi Apr 18

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Lindonfels s	Kennaivey	Madras
	Raja s	Mclenman	Calcutta
	Beme s	Stickwell	Rangoon

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Kola, Cutbush, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Lady Lewis, for Genoa.
„ Somali, for Zanzibar.
„ Patician, for Liverpool.
„ Clan Leslie, for Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, left Liverpool on the 13th instant and is due at this port on the 7th May, also the steamer City of York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros 65 bales wool, G Gungadas, 50 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 79 bales wool C. Balkishandas; 218 bales wool D Koondenmal; 11 bales wool, M Chanderton; 12 bales wool, J Samirmal; 24 bales wool B Herbham; 84 cwts sily rope, K. Vishram and Co; 16 bales wool, M Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—17 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 38 cwts cubebs, G Suchidina and Co; 251 cwts turmeric, R Assaria and Co; 5 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 390 cwts kardee' Baur and Krause.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Manchester s—3,282 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Scindia s—897 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—28 cwts chutney, F Nowroji.

FOR HULL.

Commodore s—3,752 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 29,510 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 9,123 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 18,307 cottonseed, A Kaimji; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

Polician s—7,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Hindoo s—4,025 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

Iddesleigh s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—184 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,416 cwts myrabollams, T Canji ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Red Bridge s—6,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Clan Leslie s—2,585 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,020 cwts weedseed, Baur and Krause ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale s—205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Lady Lemis s—550 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Garstein s—1,001 cwts rapeseed 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 471 cwts myrabolams, Lehuart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Garstein s—2,001 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Garstein s—210 cwts turmeric, B Nazir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

E F Ferdinand s—2,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 200 bales cotton, TheJap an Cotton Trading and Co.

Harpeak s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR SHANGHAI

Devanha s—250 bales twist, C. Bomonji and Co 500 bales twist S J David and Co 350 bales twist, C Bhawanidas 300 bales twist, K and A S Framji.

E F Ferdinand s—50 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—200 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co 42 cwts gum coarse, K Naza ; 700 bales twist M B Kaisha.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist, S J David & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanba s—334 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 311 bales cotton, S J David and Co.

Harpeak s—206 bales cotton, R D Master and Co. 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Colombo Maru s—750 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

E. F. Ferdinand s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH——HIRE PURCHASE——HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks.
A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
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DIEU ET MON DROIT
The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 21st April, 1910.

CHEAPER NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Now that the fear of letting the Navy slip into inferiority is over, it is satisfactory to learn that battleships of the Dreadnought class are being built at less cost than formerly. According to a naval correspondent, who quotes official figures in proof of his assertion, the British Government is building ships, embodying the features of the "Dreadnought," for less sums than the ships immediately preceding this class, vessels which were far less formidable, of considerably less speed and not so well protected against an emeny's shells. Prior to the "Dreadnought" eight ships of the "King Edward VII" class of 16,350 tons displacement, and the "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon" of 16,500 were built. Then came the "Dreadnought," of 17,900 tons displacement; the "Bellerophon," "Temeraire" and "Superb," 18,600 tons ; the "St. Vincent," "Collingwood" and "Vanguard," of 19,250; the "Neptune" 19,900, the "Invincible," "Inflexible" and "Indomitable," of 17,250; and the "Indefatigable" 18,750. When we examine the tabular statements in the official reports we find that the "Indefatigable" was cheapest of all these ships of the latest type, her cost being £82 per ton, Next cheapest comes the "Vanguard" at £83, whilst the "Lord Nelson," and "Agamemnon" cost a hundred pounds per ton and the "Dreadnought" £101. Of the super-Dreadnoughts in the list given above, only the "Invincible," "Inflexible" and "Indomitable" reached into hundreds. If we take the guns and their cost we find those of the "Lord Nelson" class put down at £110,400, the "Dreadnought" at £113,200, the "Bellerophon," £116,300, "St. Vincent," £142,400, "Neptune," £140,500, "Invincible," £90,000 and the "Indefatigable" £97,000, figures which dispel the popular idea that the creation of the first Dreadnought led to a gigantic increase in the cost of the armoured ship. The cost of one of these ships ranges from a million and a half to £1,813,100 but the statement that they cost two millions each is disproved ; it being shown that the "Neptune," the latest Dreadnought, now building at Portsmouth Dockyard, though she displaces 3,400 tons more than the "Lord Nelson" of the pre-Dreadnought era and has three knots more speed, represents, in spite of her more expensive armament, an extra expenditure of only £74,351—that is to say that whils the older ship cost over £100 per ton to build, the newer and more effective represents only £90 a ton, a saving of ten per cent., notwithstanding higher speed, more powerful guns, a greater radius of action and more effective protective armour.

Comparisons of the cost of the Dreadnought cruisers with their predecessors show equally satisfactory results and better still the newer ships require smaller crews and the cost of maintenance is thus reduced. Say what the critics of the Navy Estimates will, the fact remains that the utmost economy, consistent with efficiency, is practised and although the foreigner copies our designs and turns out ships which he considers to equal our own he pays more for a less efficient war-vessel. It has cost enormous sums and much agitation to retain our supremacy and will cost more, but that the supremacy must be maintained is now conceded on both sides the House. And to do this we must continue to build and rebuild, scrapping each ship as she becomes obsolete. Germany, having set the pace of late years, will find it difficult and expensive work, each year's expenditure outweighing its predecessor. She took the role of pace-maker from France which caught us up in 1888 and she is now building up the great fleet which the present Kaiser determined on securing when he became Emperor. The foreigner still builds Dreadnoughts, colourable imitations of our own, but the Dreadnought is receding into the past. She is small in comparison with ships now under construction and those which are being planned. Battleships are being built in the United States of twenty-six, and even thirty thousand tons, displacement and there is no reason to believe that even these will determine the limit of size. In the opinion of Rear-Admiral Bacon, the late Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, as all considerations of offence and defence point to much further increase in size as modern gun construction advances, the battleship as now known will probably develop from a single ship into a battle unit, consisting of a large armoured cruiser with attendant torpedo craft. Line of battle, as we now know it, will be radically modified and the fleet action of the future will in course of time develop into an aggregation of duels between opposing battle units. The necessity for devoting attention to the construction of the battleship's satellites becomes apparent.

Destroyers and submarines have not altogether been lost sight of, but more notice has been attracted by battleships and the question is whether the British Navy has advanced in this direction as rapidly as is desirable. Admiral Bacon sounds a warning note when he tells us the modern battleship no longer holds the supreme position which, in the old days' made the battleship the sole ultimate arbiter of sea-power. It is improbable that, as the torpedo improves, the great ships, unable to defend themselves against any form of torpedo craft, will be built merely to fight similar ships. The functions of the large cruiser will be assumed by the battleship ; high speed will become more and more necessary and armour protection will be less accentuated than at present. The link between the ocean-going destroyer and the battleship will then become closer, and huge monsters of the future will always be accompanied by torpedo-craft of high sea-going speed as defensive and offensive satellites. We have lagged behind in the building of these said satellites, but it is probable that we shall now build them, and that comparatively as great reduction in the cost of turning out these vessels will be effected as in the case of battleships.

MARS BY PROFESSOR LOWELL. THE results of the study of Mars which was scrupulously pursued in Arizona in the middle of September last year when that planet was as near the earth as we can hope to see it in this generation, were recently indicated in a rather reserved manner by Professor Lowell at a meeting of the British Astronomical Society. Photographs were taken at the Lowell Observatory of Jupiter and Saturn as well as of Mars. The Professor took thousands of observations of the curious markings of the great planet in the clear steady atmosphere of Arizona. It was the steadiness of this air that decided him, after sampling all the sites in the world, to build the observatory of Flagstaff in that favoured spot. The importance of this quality in the air was insisted on by the Astronomer, for a slight tremor could blot out the finer details of a photograph. He and his assistants had worked continuously during the favourable period and a comparison of his own observations with theirs was very satisfactory, for they were all so alike that it was difficult to distinguish between the pictures. It had been possible for him to experiment on the theory—advanced by some Astronomers—that the lines he has observed on Mars might be a series of dots. They may or may not be dots, the Professor says, but that they are artificial markings he is convinced, and his belief in their artificiality is only strengthened if it be proved that they are dots. He has even decided that the width of the intervals between these sections must be from seven to fifteen miles, if they are to show as sections at all. He has not been so lucky as to see human beings in Mars, but the canals, not precisely ditches, more probably strips of vegetation, show him that the planet is inhabited. Professor Lowell descanted on the possibility that the disturbance in the air-waves in front of a large aperture telescope might have cut up the lines into little mosaics whence could arise the idea of a series of dots instead of lines on the surface of Mars. But we note that the astronomer does not suggest that the movement of air-waves might just as easily produce the effect of these lines which carry to his astronomic sense the conviction that Mars has canals and is inhabited. The lines may be divided into dots or sections by the waves of air, but the lines may not owe their telescopic existence to these same air-waves. And yet Professor Lowell describes himself as not only a sceptical man, but as one who has always erred on the side of being too careful.

THE BLACK GANG IN ST. PETERSBURG. As a result of the Black Gang leader, M. Purishkevich's insults towards the women students of the Russian Universities there have been numerous student mass-meetings in the Universities. M. Purishkevich, who is a well-known misogynist, is about to undergo sentence of one week's "domestic arrest" for a gross insult on paper, on Duma letter-paper, to an aged lady who presided over the "Women's Congress" in St. Petersburg last year. He was originally sentenced to one month's imprisonment, but the punishment was arbitrarily reduced to the milder form stated above. He has petitioned for a week's leave of absence from the Duma, which enables him to retain member's pay, for the purpose of observing his "domestic arrest." The latest insult was a statement from the Tribune that a certain student organisation in St Petersburg was presided over by a woman-student who "was living in intimate physical relations with all the members of the Committee." It was against this abominable charge that the cadets, headed by Miljukov, protested and for which several members were expelled the sitting. Commonsense suggests that the better course would have been entirely to ignore such ridiculous statements from a person of Puriskevitch's reputation in the Duma, but the cue given by Miljukov in the Duma is being followed up in the Universities. Professor Prince Trubetskoy of Moscow points out that this is precisely what the Black Gang most desired and the speech was intended as provocation. If a state of serious unrest can again be created at the Universities there would be the less difficulty in getting passed the new Statutes drawn up by the Minister of Education, M. Schwarz, which provide for the political policing of the students quite in the good old way of the absolute despotism, and are calculated to snuff out incontinently the last flickering life of the new University autonomy established with such admirable results not five years ago. Since that time University riots have been unknown in Russia, but it well suits the Black Gang aims to see the old state of evil once more prevalent in the seats of learning.

BRITISH TRADE AT BAGHDAD. ACCORDING to a Consular report we received the other day, Germany would like to oust Great Britain from, at any rate, a part of her commercial position in Arabia. About nine-tenths of the trade of Baghdad is in the hands of Great Britain and British India. British trade is old established there, and the Germans will find it hard to shift. British merchants were the first Europeans who had direct commercial dealings with Baghdad, and practically the whole of the shipping at Busrah is British. Amongst the natives of Mesopotamia there is a great demand for Manchester goods ; they consider Manchester stuffs the best value to be had for their money, and seeing that 70 per cent. of the imports are cotton goods, England is assured of the leading position, unless continental producers can turn out something which will beat Manchester's best. So big is the demand, that many native dealers have found it worth while to send a member of their family to Manchester to act as their representative, and thus it follows that when articles of another character are required, the order goes to a British firm. Great Britain too is so large a consumer of Mesopotamian products, such as wool, grains, gums and skins, that she holds a great advantage in this respect. Germany is, however, now making many inquiries in Baghdad, through its Consul, but the conclusion has been reached that nothing can be done without a representative on the spot. It is therefore suggested that interested merchants should bear the expense of a representative between them and that they might also communicate with representatives of Bhagdadi firms in Manchester.

CAPT BRISCOE relieves Capt Roe who is proceeding on leave as Vice Consul and Assistant to the Political Resident at Bunder Abbas.

THE District Magistrate of Alipore on Tuesday enlarged on bail, one Kali Prosonno Chuckerbutty, an accused in the Netra Political Dacoity case.

The Bilaspur State has issued rules and regulations forbidding the importation and circulation of certain literature and holding seditious meetings within the State similar to those issued by other Native States.

MAJOR T DUCAT, Consul at Karman, relieves Major Windham as Political Officer with the ex-Amir, Major Ducat being relieved by Major Haig who now returned to India, after acting as Political A-D-C to the India Office.

CINEMATOGRAPH pictures were introduced into Bangkok about five years ago, and have become the most sought for amusement of all classes in Siam (says an American Consular report). The halls are well filled every night, and simple comic pictures and animal scenes are most appreciated.

SINCE 1871 the various relief and other funds raised at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London for the time being in international or national calamities and public matters, have exceeded a total of seven millions sterling. Of this sum £1,722,000 has been collected for the Hospital Sunday Fund.

INDEPENDENT evidence of the absurdity of the Free Traders' cry that Germans live on black bread because the tariff makes "good" white bread excessively dear is afforded by the report of the American Consul at Plauen, Saxony, on the cost of living in Germany. He says :—Dark rye bread universally found in this district is not bought on account of its cheapness; it is preferred to white wheat bread. Wheat flour, first quality, costs 2½d. per half-kilo (1.1023lb.); second quality, 2d.; rye flour, 2d.; rye bread, first quality 1¾d.; second quality 1½. per half-kilo. There are regular quotations for wheat bread.

FIVE Mormon missionaries have been expelled from the kingdom of Saxony as undesirable aliens. The expulsion from Saxony of these emissaries from Salt Lake City is one of a long series of administrative measures taken against the apostles of polygamy by various German States, the population of which have been subjected to grave annoyances by the presence in their midst of "missionaries" who preach doctrines repugnant to the religious sentiment of the country. The Mormons of Salt Lake City have carried on an active propaganda in Europe, and especially in Germany during the last ten years, and they have induced a number of persons, mostly women, to emigrate to the headquarters of their creed and to adopt their mode of life.

THE sale of the Duke of Bedford's Thorney Estates in North Cambridgeshire has now been completed, and many changes in the tenancies are taking place this week. The families of some of the departing tenants have been in occupation of the holdings for generations, the oldest so far back as 1652. Some thousands of acres have been acquired by the potato growers of South Lincolnshire, who, as a syndicate, made an offer to the Duke of Bedford in purchase the whole estate. His Grace, however, on failing to come to terms with the Crown authorities, gave the tenants the option of purchase, and a number accepted and have resold. The duke has agreed to share the cost of a Parliamentary Bill to consolidate the water rights and drainage of the estate. The cultivation of a large part of the estate will undergo a great change. Grass land is being ploughed up in preparation for the planting of potatoes, and arrangements made for tile drainage on the wettest parts. The Isle of Ely County Council have secured some of the land for small holdings, which have been successfully introduced.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The French Elections.

BERLIN, APRIL 1.

FRANCE is on the eve of an election to the Chamber of Deputies. Until quite recently the general opinion prevailed that no great changes were likely to ensue. The Radical majority at present in power has done everything possible in order to be able to take the field with the popular cry of "State and Church." Briand, the Minister President, who as a far-seeing statesman, had moderated his attitude and had endeavoured to make his peace with the Church, decided towards the end of last year to adopt once more a somewhat uncompromising attitude in that direction. This he did out of consideration for the electioneering tactics of the Radical Party and in order that this question might be kept to the fore until the elections should be over. The Radical Party was compelled to take up this attitude by the existing agitation in favour of a proportional system of voting which movement threatened to draw general attention to the evils of the existing parliamentary system. It was the general opinion that the Radical Party would lose little by the adoption of this hostile attitude to the Church, and that its losses would more likely prove useful to the Socialistts than to the Clerical Party.

During the course of the last few weeks a change has come upon the scene. Enormous defalcations have been discovered in the moneys realised by the sale of Church properties. It had long been known that a considerable percentage of the confiscated millions had found its way into the pockets of various people connected with politics; but proofs were wanting, and nothing definite was forthcoming by means of which the attention and anger of the People could be excited against this corruption. The discovery that Duez, who is a friend of many of the members of the Radical Party, has been guilty of such embezzlements, has provided the necessary material. Fortunately this crying scandal came to light just before the time fixed for the elections to take place. It is extremely difficult to foresee the exact effect that such a discovery is likely to have on the result of the elections. Previous experiences of a like nature show that public opinion in France is inclined to gloss over such matters somewhat lightly. In such cases the average Frenchman always shows himself to be a through sceptic, and is not easily moved to fury on discovering that various politicians have been filling their pockets, or that a murder trial is not being conducted on quite such orthodox lines as is customary in other countries. It is quite clear that dominant political circles in France are deeply compromised by recent revelations. Although the Government may make a clever defence, and be in a position to clearly prove its innocence in this matter, the fact remains that quite a number of its supporters and their friends have directly or indirectly been making a good thing financially out of the whole concern. It is, of course, impossible to prove, whether or no the Government was cognisant of this state of affairs and refrained from taking steps against its supporters, but to those who are familiar with public life, such a state of things will appear possible, and even probable. Consequently, although the very able Minister President may endeavour to put a good face on the matter, such a scandal is hardly likely to pass without producing a considerable effect on the country, which is to say that it should prove a great help to the Clerical Party at the elections. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the Clerical Party itself appears to be seriously compromised by this scandal. It seems as though the anti-clerical liquidators had been working hand in hand with the authorities of the Church Party, and as if the various orders had succeeded in keeping back a considerable portion of their property. This probably explains the assured attitude of the Government and of the Radical papers. It is more than probable that both parties are about equally compromised, and that the whole matter will consequently have but little influence on the result of the elections. On the other hand, the coming elections may have a surprise in store; whatever turn the events may take, the whole matter is far from being a savoury one.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Although England is the home of the economic co-operative movement, Germany to-day boasts the greatest number of such associations, the most varied forms of organisation and the greatest number of members. In the year 1906 England had 1,596 such associations with a total membership of 2 1-3 millions, whereas in the German Empire there existed 24,652 societies of this kind, numbering in all 4 million members. In this respect the other European countries lug far behind.

A comparison between England and Germany reveals the characteristic difference, that in England over 90 per cent. of all such associations are co-operative supply societies, whereas in Germany more than 50 per cent. of all such organisations are mutual loan societies. The organisations merely devoted to cooperative supply are far less numerous, and are not developing with such rapidity as the first named societies. Evidently the demand for supply societies is not nearly so great in Germany as in England.

The rapid development of the co-operative movement in Germany owes much to the fact, that it has to some extent been aided by the State, which has, from time to time, advanced money for this purpose. Parliament, on the other hand, declined to afford any financial assistance to the supply associations, for the reason that the small shopkeepers complained that such organisations had already inflicted considerable damage to their trade. The various industrial co-operative societies claimed no assistance from the State, as they were desirous of maintaining their independence. The different agricultural associations for the production and sale of raw produce, on the other hand, together with the building societies availed themselves largely of the advantage offered by the State in the way of loans at low interest. In 1906 a Central Co-operative Fund was started by the Prussian State with a capital of 50 million marks which sum was increased by a further amount of 25 million marks by a new Bill introduced in 1909. The support given by the Central Co-operative Fund to the co-operative loan societies was a very valuable one ; thanks to the assistance thus given, the loan societies were able to place returned capital out at interest, without loss of time, at periods when borrowed money was paid back in large sums, and at the same time, they were enabled to find large sums of money at short notice when loans were greatly in demand. The total amount advanced in this manner amounted in 1908 to 4,790 million marks, giving an average of 2,100 marks per member. The commercial activity thus indicated will be better understood, if it be borne in mind that only small retail undertakings were concerned.

The foundation of the Central Co-operative Fund has also to some extent changed the organisation of the loan societies. In order to secure itself against losses, this Fund does not advance sums of money to individual societiess but only to groups of such societies which have pooled a common fund for this purpose. This has the disadvantage that the members of the different societies are no longer in a position to control the manner in which the sums of money thus obtained are applied, nor to limit the amount of same, so that both the assistance given and the responsibility incurred are often vicarious. It even sometimes happens that one society has to meet the liabilities of another belonging to the same union, in the event of the latter failing to comply with its bargains. The original organisation by which such societies were a union of persons known to each other has thus lost its character. Consequently operatives and small tradesmen prefer to entrust their savings surplus money to State or Municipal Savings Banks, where they receive a guarantee, instead of handing them over to the co-operative loan societies. This has the disadvantage that less interest is taken in local economic undertakings, which makes it doubly difficult for these loan societies to keep their footing. For business purposes, the dividing up of the whole of the German co-operative societies into 117 Central groups has proved very convenient. The legislature has also provided for a regular revision accounts in the 33 revision districts appointed for that purpose. This new organisation makes the members of the different societies somewhat indifferent as to the manner in which each one is worked, and has to a certain extent, caused them to take but little trouble to understand the workings of their own particular society. It has become increasingly difficult to get the members to take an interest in the economic conditions of the societies, and to induce them to play an active part in the work necessary to the progress of the work. More particularly in the case of the trades' co-operative societies does there exist a certain lack of that spirit that makes for progress; a certain falling off in numbers is also making itself felt. In the case of some of the building societies, mistaken calculations with regards to rent have led to severe losses.

The net result is that although co-operative societies in Germany can boast of some material progress, signs are not wanting that a greater amount of self-reliance, local control and personal participation are desirable. Should all such interest prove lacking in the future, these co-operative unions would have no justification for their existence. Experience has shown that under such conditions they cannot keep pace with the competition of retailers, stores wholesale firms and banks in supplying the requirements of their members.

MUSICAL BERLINS.

Directly the Spring sunshine begins to gladden our hearts in Berlin, in the way it has been doing during the last few days, we know that the concert season is drawing to a close and that Easter is at hand. Naturally enough when we cast a backward glance at the winter we ask what have been its features. The waning season has had no special features. We might, perhaps, name the new Opera House, which is about to be founded as such as this undertaking has passed from the period of intentions and plans into a reality. The company has now been definitely formed on a sound financial basis, and the musical world of Berlin is represented by Director Fernow, the manager to the well-known concert impresario, Hermann Wolf. The importance that the new Opera House will have for the musical world, will essentially depend on the number of new operas that will be given on its stage. Berlin is at present almost as inhospitable in this direction as is Paris. The Imperial Opera House gave us a freshly staged and arranged performance of Meyerbeer's "Prophet" at the end of the season. The production proved to be handsomely staged and artistic in quality, but considerable difference of opinion prevails as to whether Meyerbeer's works in general, and the "Prophet" in particular, are worthy of so much expense. I, for my part, would prefer to see a revival of Gluck's works.

But to recapitulate : the season has proved void of any very special novelties. This is not greatly to be regretted; new geniuses do not crop up every year, and after all the chief thing is that the work done keeps to a high general standard, and is well organised. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the past season has well maintained the high standard of musical efficiency for which Berlin is justly celebrated. Not only is the number of works produced here a large one, but the quality of these productions is an excellent one. Choral societies, chamber concerts, singers of both sexes, orchestras, instrumentalists of all kinds; Berlin supplies all these in vast masses, and the quality of the work done is excellent. When we take our thoughts back through the whole season, the recollection of a few imperfectly trained beginners, who somewhat tried our patience, sinks into oblivion before the remembrance of a long series of perfectly delightful evenings. The great orchestral nights, the performances of choral works by the Philarmonic Choral Society, the excellent chamber concerts given by the Klingler and Rose Quartettes ; there is probably no town in the whole world that can show anything to equal such a list. The programmes selected were of a very high order. Berlin is the centre through which everything musical finds its way. Modern French Music found a hearing; Elgar's symphonies were given ; Perosi's oratorios found a place on our programmes. But the solid basis of our musical life still remains the work of the great classical masters, and it is only right that it should be so. They remain immutable throughout all changes of ideas and taste. Whenever the great works of Bach, Haydn, Handle, Mozart and Beethoven are given our concert rooms are full of ladies and gentlemen who are never seen on other occasions, venerable figures who are assuredly not drawn from their homes by aught else but a pure love of music. This is the healthiest sign in the musical life of Berlin ; it is supported by audiences who have a real interest in music. These audiences consist largely of those who are themselves musicians, people who do not attend concerts and visit the Opera for social reasons, but who seek artistic enjoyment in its highest form there. As long as this continues to be the case, Berlin may be regarded as artistically healthy, and we must remain content to put up with the glut of musical performances thus brought about. Many are called but few are chosen, and the many entirely superfluous concerts that we have to endure annually are but the sieve, in the meshes of which all that is inferior is caught up.

L. ASCH.

POSTAL DELIVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—There is no doubt the grievance of "Disgusted" published in your Monday's issue calls for especial attention to the irregularities of the delivery of his postal letters.

The best course I would suggest to him is to write to Government than waste a lot of his time and trouble by rushing into print. Your correspondent is perhaps unaware that he has a companion in the same box and it is myself. The distribution of my letters has been very faulty and I have complained to the authorities, but apparently no steps are being taken to remedy the evil. I enclose a cover to you which has a dozen postal marks. How is this mystery to be fathomed ? Has not Solomon Slow gone yet into the land of the dead ?

"SOLOMON QUICK."

Borivili.

THE BUDGET HUGE DEFICIT.

NEARLY THIRTY MILLIONS IN ARREARS.

House of Lords will Waste No Time.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 19.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in re-introducing the Budget, said there was a realised deficit of £26,248,000. When arrears had been collected, there would be a surplus of £2,960,000. If the Budget had been passed in 1909, there would have been a surplus £4,200,000. The deficit in the Customs and Excise was £5,500,000, of which spirits accounted for £2,800,000 and tea for £131,000. There would be a surplus in death duties of £1,750,000; land taxes would produce £710,000, while income-tax would show a decrease of £350,000.

A white paper shows that the alterations in the Budget are of a purely technical character, as indicated by Mr. Asquith. The most interesting is the exemption of agricultural land from increment duty.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Crewe, replying to questions, said that the Veto resolutions would be postponed until after the recess and the Veto Bill would be published beforehand. It was proposed that the Lords should consider the Budget on the 28th of April, and adjourn concurrently with the House of Commons.

Lord Lansdowne said the Budget would be taken without a moment's delay.

LONDON, April 20.

In the course of the debate on the Budget last night, Mr. Austen Chamberlain blamed the Government for not legalising the income-tax sooner. He paid a tribute to the public spirit of the taxpayers in preventing a great financial crisis, and said that the correspondence of the results with the estimates reflected great credit on Mr. Lloyd-George. He proceeded to criticise the taxes.

Later.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Austen Chamberlain denounced the so-called Budget concessions as a fraud and a sham, declaring that it was still not clear, whether agricultural land would be exempt from increment tax.

Apart from Mr. Chamberlain's speech, the debate was listless in view of the certainty of the passage of the Budget.

The Liberals are elated at Mr. Lloyd-George's figures as a vindication of Free Trade finance and a rebuff of the Conservatives, whom they picture in melancholy plight. Their hopes of Liberal disunion have vanished while they themselves are acutely disunited over Mr. Balfour's letter in favour of free admission of colonial wheat.

The Conservatives declare that Mr. Lloyd-George himself has shown that the Liberals have no grievance against the Lords.

AMERICAN BYE-ELECTION.

Democratic Majority.

LONDON, April 20.

The Bye-election in the thirty-second Congressional district of New York State has resulted in the return of a Democrat by a majority of 4,000, as compared with the Republican majority of 6,000 in 1908. The result is interesting in view of Democratic anticipations of landslide in the Autumn.

FAILURE OF W. CAUDERY AND CO.

Rangoon and Moulmein Firms Involved.

LONDON, April 20.

Under the failure of Messrs. W. Caudery and Co., the accounts show liabilities of £370,875 and assets of £43,005. The firm represented houses in Moulmein and Rangoon. The failure is attributed to losses in ventures outside business by a former partner.

COTTON TRADE AT HOME.

Masters Firm in their Demand.

LONDON, April 20.

A committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has recommended the members to demand that the operatives shall consent to a five per cent. reduction of their wages.

ANOTHER B.I.S.N. STEAMER LOST.

Fate of Crew Unknown.

LONDON, April 20.

The British India steamer "Satara" bound for Singapore, has struck and foundered off the New South Wales coast. The fate of the crew is unknown.

INDIAN SEDITION IN LONDON.

Savarkar again Remanded.

LONDON, April 20.

Savarkar has been again remanded to 23rd April.

JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

LONDON, April 20.

The Prince of Wales will open the Japan-British Exhibition.

REORGANISATION OF THE P. W. D.

Question in the House.

MATTER OF CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S [illegible]CY.)

LOND[illegible] APRIL 19.

In the House of Comm[illegible]r. O'Grady asked whether, in view of [illegible] to officers concerned who were suffe[illegible] by the two years' delay in the presentation of the Government of India's report on the proposed reorganisation of the provincial service of the Public Works Department, Lord Morley would communicate with India with a view to the speedy submission of the report.

Mr. Montagu replied: "The Government of India has recently laid proposals before the local Governments, but there has not yet been time to receive replies. Lord Morley will see that there is no unnecessary delay, but the question is one of considerable difficulty."

TARIFF REFORM AND COTTON.

Preference for India.

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Blackburn last night, said it was an exaggeration to say that the cotton trade would disappear, if a moderate tariff were adopted. If preference were given to India, it would be in the latter's interest to keep her trade for us.

RACING AT HOME.

City and Suburban Handicap.

LONDON, April 20.

The City and Suburban Handicap was run at Epsom this afternoon with the following results:—

Bachelor's Double	1
Mustapha	2
Dean Swift	3

Fourteen ran. The race was won by a neck with two lengths between the second and the third. Betting at the start was as follows;—

25 to 1 against Bachelor's Double.
4 to 1 against Mustapha.
100 to 8 against Dean Swift.

The place betting was 7 to 4 against Dean Swift.

NEW TARIFF DUTY ON SPIRITS.

Optional Method of Assessment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 20.

The following Press Communique is issued by the Finance Department:—

"In connection with the revised rate of duty on sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters and toilette preparations containing spirit which under the New Tariff Act are chargeable at Rs. 131 per liquid gallon, the Government of India have issued instructions allowing importers the option of having any such article tested for strength at the time of import and duty calculated on it with reference to the amount of its actual spirit contents."

ARREST FOR ALLEGED SEDITION.

A Dhulia Publication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 20.

Under instructions from the District Magistrate of West Khandesh, Keshao Narayen Dhamle, residing in Narayen Peth, Poona City, was arrested by the City Police under section 124 A, I.P.C., for the publication of a seditious book called "Esshlok Gitta" which was printed and circulated in Dhulia. The accused was taken to-day to Dhulia under police escort.

TORNADO IN ASSAM.

One Thousand People Homeless.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

A violent tornado passed over Assam and the coast districts of East Bengal on Monday noon. At Lakshimpore, a school, hospital and several private houses were demolished. Seven students were injured. At Kishoreganj all the public buildings and many private houses were levelled to the ground, rendering a thousand people homeless. Three casualties are reported.

LADY MINTO AND PUNJAB LADIES.

Proposed Memorial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 20.

At an important meeting of Indian ladies, held at Lahore on Tuesday, Begum Zulfiqar Ali Khan proposed that subscriptions should be invited from ladies of the Punjab for a memorial to Lady Minto in appreciation of her invariable amiability, sympathy and courtesy. A number of subscriptions have already been proposed.

HALUDBARI DACOITY CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

After a protracted trial of twelve days before the Special Tribunal the hearing in the Haludbari Political Dacoity case was concluded to-day. Ten accused were committed. One admitted his guilt and was convicted before the trial commenced. During the middle of the trial another accused was acquitted. The trial then proceeded with eight accused in the dock. The Advocate-General finished his argument and their Lordships reserved judgment.

ZENANA WORK AT DELHI.

A Madrassa Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 20.

The first annual meeting of the Madrassa Tibbia Zenana was held here at its own building. There were present a large number of the leading Hindus and Mahomedans of Delhi and other parts. The chair was taken by his Highness the Nawab Ahmed Alikhan of Malerkotla.

Mr. Sheikh Alaullah, the Hon. Secretary, then read the report of the Madrassa. He explained how the Madrassa was started and said it had been working successfully during its first year of age. Twelve girls had been admitted to the school, of whom seven were Mahomedans and five were Hindus. Seventy-eight indoor patients were treated, 8,310 women and children were treated as outdoor patients, and 87 operations were successfully carried out. The total income was Rs. 23,042, of which Rs. 11,000 were paid by the Hindustani Dawakhana. The total expenses incurred during the year were Rs. 15,562. The Hindustani Dawakhana had made very sound all round progress since it had been placed under a keen energetic manager. It was worth noting that it had never received any special grant from the reserve fund, but it had been doing its work out of its own earnings.

The committee thanked H. H. the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal, H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Rampur, H. H. the Mirsahib of Khairpur, Sindh, Colonel D. M. Davidson, Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Colonel Sardar Mahomed Ismail Khan, and other chiefs and gentlemen for their keen interest and kind help to the institution.

H. H. in the Nawab Sahib of Malerkotla, H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga and H. H. the Mir Sahib of Khairpur, Sindh, were announced as patrons of the institution.

The committee hoped that the Government would grant the Madrassa a piece of land on which to erect, a building of its own.

Colonel D. M. Davidson said it was really very difficult to treat the purdah ladies, but through this school he hoped this difficulty would be removed, nothing could be done and finished all at once. He was sure this Madrassa would prove most advantageous to the public.

Then the president delivered a lecture, in which he explained how useful the Madrassa would prove, especially to the purdah ladies, whose lives were always in danger in the hands of uneducated and untrained native *dais*. He was glad that some of the Ruling Chiefs had been helping the Madrassa, and hoped that many others would follow. He appealed to Mohamedans and Hindus alike to help the Madrassa most liberally, and was glad to announce that the Malerkotla State had sanctioned a subscription of Rs. 1,000 and a yearly grant of Rs. 300. Also the Begum Sahib subscribed Rs. 500.

A Zanana meeting was held the same evening for distributing the prizes to the successful girls of the Madrassa. Many Hindu and Mahomedan ladies were present and a few Parsee ladies. In the absence of Her Highness, the Begum Sahiba of Malerkotla and Her Highness the Maharani of Narsingarh, Mrs. Lala Sultan Singh, took the chair. Mrs. Mahomed Igram and Fatmatulkubra delivered lectures, explaining the necessity of this Madrassa for the advantage of this and future generations, and they thanked Mr. Haziz-ul-mulk for starting it.

After light refreshments, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

EXPLOSIONS IN A CALCUTTA COURT.

The Result of Biting Crackers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Considerable excitement was caused at the Calcutta Police Court yesterday over a bomb scare. While the registrar was disposing of cases, an explosion was heard, and pleaders, policemen, litigants and clerks all rushed into the Court-room in excitement. On enquiry it was ascertained that a girl, who had come to Court with her mother in connection with a case, had taken two crackers from a shop and not knowing what they were, she bit them one after another causing two explosions. She received injuries to her face.

HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD.

Improvement Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 20.

The last party of Maler Kotla and Faridkot Imperial Sappers and Miners passed through Simla on the 17th. The party consisting o 200 will be employed in re-aligning and improving the Hindustan-Tibet Road between Sarahan and Gaira, a distance of about 15 miles. The party will be occupied in this till the end of October. This venture shall facilitate Indian Forest Trade with Bushire.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Shortly Visible to the Naked Eye.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Reverend Father Briot, in charge of St. Xavier's College Observatory, writing about Halley's Comet says:—

"To-day (April 20), the comet is at its shortest distance from the sun, fifty-five million miles. Its distance from the earth is now about one hundred million miles. The comet will shortly be visible to the naked eye in Calcutta. The transit of the comet between the sun and the earth takes place on May 19th. The transit will be seen in Calcutta towards 8-30 a.m. on that date. Two days later on May, the 21st, the comet will reach the point in its orbit nearest to the earth. It will then be visible in the western sky almost due west in the evening, and will be at its best from the observer's point of view. Then it will gradually take leave of us for another 75 years."

ROBBERY OF BULLION FROM A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Sessions Judge of Dacca has commenced the Rajendrapur train dacoity case, in which Surendra Chander Chackerbuty, a respectably connected young man, is accused. One of the escort of the money, who was wounded, described the dacoits as seven young Bengalis who attacked the escort party, shortly after the train left the station. The case is proceeding.

THE DIGNITY OF A HIGH COURT.

A District Judge's Amusing Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

There was much amusement in the Court of Justices Harington and Holmwood when Counsel read the comments made by the Sessions Judge of Bhagalpore about Mr. Liddle, Joint Magistrate of Monghyr.

In a certain case of forgery Mr. Liddell, convicted accused. On appeal the Sessions Judge of Bhagalpore acquitted them. Now the Bengal Government appealed to the High Court against this order of acquittal. Before the Joint Magistrate the defence cited a ruling of Chief Justice Garth, but he refused to accept it. On this the Sessions Judge remarked as follows: "The Joint Magistrate as a judicial officer is subordinate to a High Court. It does not matter whether he agrees or not with a particular ruling, he has to obey it. It is only a Superior Court which can set aside the ruling of a High Court Judge. As a Joint Magistrate's Court has not yet been made superior to the High Court, High Court Judges are under no obligation to consult a Joint Magistrate before they deliver their judgments, and as Mr. Liddell has not been made a Privy Councillor yet, I think it would be better for him if he reserves his criticisms on High Court rulings and does not set aside such rulings until he goes to the Privy Council or until a Joint Magistrate's Court is declared to be superior to the High Court. In the meantime he has got to obey High Court rulings. By the language he has used against Chief Justice Garth he has only made himself the laughing stock of the world and the sooner he sees the folly of his action the better it would be for him, for he might get into serious difficulties if he does not pay proper respect to High Court Judges."

In arguing the case before their Lordships, the defence Counsel observed that but for these remarks of the Sessions Judge the Government would not have preferred this appeal. Remarks like these did more harm than good. Their Lordships took time to consider their judgment.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

Clever Detection and Seizure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 20.

Customs authorities at Karachi have recently effected an important seizure of a large quantity of cocaine of about Rs. 2,000 in value which was being imported by a Punjabi merchant in defiance of the orders of Government prohibiting its importation into India. The contraband article was shipped from Germany and was found in several places in a number of bottles, all of which were innocently labelled as "Muriale Cinchonine," A thorough examination of their contents by the Customs Appraising Staff is said to have resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of the illicit article packed in several bottles. The Chief Collector of Customs with the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, and his Excise Department, succeeded in securing the arrest of the alleged importer as they took delivery of the consignment at Jullundur. The trial has not yet concluded. Several witnesses on both sides have been examined by Mr. Shaw, the Magistrate trying the case.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Hon. Mr. Jenkins Mentioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 20.

It is generally understood at Simla that the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, Member, Bombay Council, will succeed Sir Harvey Adamson as Home Member. No official announcement is yet forthcoming.

THE CASE AGAINST JOHN MORRIS.

Accused Acquicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

At the second quarterly sessions of the Allahabad High Court which began yesterday presided over by Mr. Justice Tudball, the case was taken up of King Emperor vs. John Morris, the accused being charged with an unnatural offence under Section 377 I.P.C. Accused pleaded not guilty. The public were asked to leave the Court-room.

Later.

John Morris, the accused, was acquitted to-day by Mr. Justice Tubball.

OREGAUM AND KOLAR GOLD MINES.

The Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

The annual report of the Oregaum Gold Mines shows during the past twelve months the total return of 92,065 ounces of bar gold; gold realised the net sum £331,714 3s 3d after deduction of royalty; total income amounted to £335,384 4s 9d; expenditure charged was £184,493 18s 5d, leaving a profit on the year's working £150,890 6s 4d.

The Kolar Mine's dividends for the year amount to £ 120,231 12s equal to 40 per cent on preference and 30 per cent on ordinary charges, being an increase of 7 1-2 per cent over the preceding year.

BENGAL GOVERNORSHIP.

Rumour Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The rumour published by the *Pioneer* that Bengal will be created a Governorship with a Council with a portion of Eastern Bengal thrown in is without foundation. This is impossible without further parliamentary legislation and nothing in that direction is contemplated.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

Proscribed by Madras Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAD[illegible]AS, April 20.

The *Bande Matar*[illegible] purporting to be printed in Berlin, h[illegible]ing published articles calculated to bring Government into hatred and contempt is declared by the Government of Madras in Council to be forfeited to His Majesty under the New Press Act.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

The Parsi Conference and its Critics. As an outsider, I find little to object to in the proceedings of the Parsi Conference, of which voluminous reports have appeared in vernacular papers. It has, nevertheless, aroused passionate opposition. Two of the most influential vernacular dailies had made a dead-set against it. They heaped contumely and ridicule on it from day to day, without stint or measure. The preliminary meetings of its Committee were subjected to merciless criticisms. The orthodox section of the community, which still forms a large majority, was scared away by statements, such as that it was a Bilati Conference, or an assemblage of men carried away by Western ideas, that it was aiming a blow at their sacred ritual and ceremonial, that no time was given to the community for a mature deliberation of the questions of vital importance to be submitted to the Conference, that it was a movement started by persons who wanted to ride their own hobby-horse, and were eager to rush through reforms of very doubtful value. These writers have succeeded in arraying unreasoning orthodoxy against the Conference, and in consequence, its proceedings were very much disturbed, and the enthusiasm was very much subdued. In their eagerness to kill the Conference, they have trespassed the bounds of sobriety, decency and fairness. One or two unfortunate proposals intended for preliminary discussion by the committee were laid hold of by them as a convenient handle for invective. They made the most of an opinion expressed by one of its organizers that a certain form of offering sandalwood at the altar of fire had not the sanction of religion, and was consequently irreligious. Here was an opportunity too good to be lost by hostile critics, who set up the old cry of "Religion in danger," and kept playing upon the passions of the multitude, although the question was never embodied in the form of a resolution before the Conference. Primed with the idea that the Conference was going to tamper with the ancient religion and rites and customs of the Parsis, a section of the community distinguished themselves, as I had apprehended some weeks back, by rowdyism and rudeness, before which the leaders of the movement felt at times quite helpless. The Conference was, however, allowed to pass a number of pious resolutions concerning the social, physical and educational progress of the Parsis. Religion was decreed by the opponents to be absolutely forbidden ground. It is no discredit to the organizers of the movement that it was not attended by success. I believe that if they had yielded, in the first instance, to the general desire for postponing it till the cold season, it would have been possible to secure greater unanimity, and the opposition might have been either conciliated or disarmed. The Conference has brought into relief one fact, namely, that in spite of all their progress and enlightenment, the Parsis are a very emotional race, and that in matters of religion a considerable proportion is tenaciously orthodox and conservative.

An Eminent Citizen. Considering that the entertainment in honour of Sir Pherozshaw Mehta was got up at such short notice, it was a marvel of success. The result might, however, have been fully expected, as Sir Pherozshaw is a man whom all classes of the Indian Community delight to honour, and no elaborate preparations were needed to bring them together in large numbers at such a function. He is the first citizen of Bombay, and this is a distinction which he values above any other. We have amongst us many able and public-spirited men, but as the Hon. Mr. Armstrong observed in the brief speech he made on the occasion, Sir Pherozshaw comes an easy first among many prominent and clever men. When he is nominated for some exalted public service, he is confronted with no rivalry or opposition, as the suffrages of his peers are all for him. Sir Pherozshaw has loved the city dearly all his life, and has given it of his best freely and willingly, and at heavy personal sacrifice. I have heard him once declare at a private dinner party that his seat on the Corporation he prizes more than a seat in Parliament. His knowledge of the city and its affairs is without parallel, as Mr. Armstrong observed. The reason is not far to seek. He has taken a prominent part in the making of Bombay. We may read a chapter of his own life in the history and progress of our municipal administration. We may also find the impress of his personality in the Legislative Council, the University Senate, and all other institutions with which he has been closely associated. If he has provoked, now and again, acute differences of opinion, it may be taken as a tribute to his capacity. Strength of character, which while it has aroused opposition, has also inspired enthusiasm, in the course of a long life of strenuous labours and multifarious activities. He excels in the English quality of fearless and sturdy independence. He has been a good fighter all along. If he has been hit hard by his opponents, he has hit them harder still. I esteem him as a good citizen, because as was hinted by him in his reply to Mr. Armstrong, the fundamental principle governing his public life is a strong conviction that the peace, progress and happiness of the country have been the achievements of British rule, and that the continuance of this rule is a paramount necessity for the preservation of these blessings. It is owing to this cause that he has incurred the hostility of the whole tribe of Extremists, and for the same reason I should hold him as a bulwark of the State. Endowed with an uncommon measure of common-sense, he is able, as a general rule, to take a fair view of public questions, and this accounts for the great influence he still wields in the Corporation, which from a corresponding sense of right, usually accepts his guidance.

The Native Medicine Man. The "renowned" Hakims and Vaidyas of Delhi held lately a meeting to protest against the memorial addressed by qualified medical men to the Government of Bombay, praying that the native medical practitioners, ignorant of western science, be debarred from legally claiming their fees for attending on the patient and that the certificate of death given by them be not accepted in a court of law. I should not trust myself to one of this gentry, renowned or otherwise. Some of them have, however, made for themselves a great reputation, and have amassed a fortune. The masses have immense faith in their charms and spells and simples. They trade upon the belief that they have specifics for many grave diseases, which might baffle the skill and science of the man versed in Western lore. The ignorant poor of India have a horror of the hospital They believe that he who enters its portals must leave all hope of life behind. If he dies there, they will wag their wise heads, and say the result was inevitable. If he recovers and returns home, his friends and relations will congratulate him for having survived hospital treatment. They would sooner be killed by their own Vaids than be spared by the qualified doctor. Most of this fraternity are ignorant of the very rudiments of anatomy, and yet there are pretenders among them who will make believe they can discover and diagnose disease by just laying their finger on the pulse of the patient. For this reason, they are known as "pulse doctors." It is the popular belief that where English doctors will hack and hew, when other resources have failed, the native vaid will resort to balsams and plasters of supreme healing virtue. The common people have also great faith in the healing powers of mysterious prayers and incantations. Adepts in this art can as easily cure a fever as exorcise the devil. If quacks and imposters can work upon the credulity of people in England, as may be seen any day from the pages of "Truth," there is no wonder they should thrive and flourish in India. They may be divided into the high class pretender, and the ordinary vulgar imposter. The former lives in great state; his servants and emissaries spread stories of his wonderful curative powers. He affects to shrink from custom, rather than court it, and sometimes resorts to the highly remunerative dodge of not caring for fees, in which case his patients are ready to reward him tenfold in kind. I have known the house of one of these men besieged by a fashionable crowd of health-seekers. He used to write cabalistic signs on paper with a certain fluid of his own, directing the patient to soak it in water and then drink it.

Plea for Non-Interference. I may state that among these Vaids and Hakims there are many clever and reputable men. As the whole class is held in great account by millions of Indians, who will have nothing to do with the pharmacopæia of the West, it would be a grave mistake to sweep them away by a legislative enactment. It would cause untoid hardship. Schools have been established, of late years, for giving systematic instruction in native medicine, and students are turned out by them with certificates of qualification. There is one such school, in Bombay, of which a physician of the eminence of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna is one of the leading spirits. If these schools develop and systematize the medical art of the East, they deserve to be encouraged. Whatever may be said of the ignorance and false pretensions of individuals, the vaids, as a class, are an honoured institution in the land. The chairman of the meeting of protest held in Delhi warned the Government that if the position enjoyed by these medicine men were imperilled by any action of the State, "interested people might disseminate the idea that the ancient, deeply respected, institutions are interfered with." I do not think the Government will ever seriously interfere with them.

DION.

THE WORK OF THE BOMBAY MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Passing by the Cooperage or the Marine Lines Parade Ground any Saturday afternoon or evening during the past three months, one could see a football or cricket match, or both in progress, between the representatives of the Mercantile Marine Ships in the Docks and H. M's. Men-of-War. Reading of the prosperity of the port and the enormous surplus of receipts over expenditure, we wonder if those who come under the following heads ever give a passing thought to the life, work, pleasures and troubles of our country's best men who go down to the sea in ships. Importers and exporters, shippers and agents, and lastly, the great population of this vast Empire who use the great variety of cargoes imported or those who make large profits from the exports.

When speaking of sea-farers this includes all whose duty carries them on boardships at sea in whatsoever capacity they serve, and the life of sea-farers to-day is a long, long round of never ending drudgery, very little consideration from owners, and very little thought or sympathy from the vast multitudes, whose very necessaries of life they carry across the oceans, under circumstances of difficulty and danger, and often with loss of life.

The Seamen's Institute at Prince's Dock was formally transferred to the control of the Missions to Seamen on February 20th last, and the Flag was unfurled by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Bombay, who in his address wished the place success under its new management with the Rev. A. E. Bernays, 13 A, Harbour Chaplain in Charge.

It is to be noted with pleasure that a great deal of success has been attained, by dint of great personal effort on the part of the energetic Chaplain, who visits the ships, and personally sees the officers and men, and arranges cricket or football matches, games tournaments (for which prizes are given) boxing tournaments, concerts, and picnics, when possible, on public holidays, and were the funds of the Mission able to bear the strain of the salary of a "Day Reader," much more very necessary work could be done. Papers and reading matter are placed on Board and personal goodbye visits paid to the ships leaving, and many are the kind words said of the Mission and its Chaplain by those leaving, and of indoor and outdoor sports and games enjoyed, also of spiritual help received from the visits to the little Church by the side of the Institute, known as the Seamen's (St. Nicholas) Church.

A branch of the Seamen's Guild has also been brought into existence and is prospering in connection with the C. of E. Men's Society, as also a Seamen's Lodge of I. O. G. T., the Managers of which are gradually getting in touch with the lodges of other ports, so that temperance sea-farers may be met and receive a greeting in any port in the world.

Could our countrymen only realize, could they only give a passing thought to our brave and manly brothers, who supply our needs, and who go far from their homes for months, aye, sometimes for years, and alas! sometimes never return, they surely would be more generous in their support of places like the Seaman's Institute, where a struggle to do the right, and make ends meet, is continually going on.

The Institute and Church have several pressing needs just now. First, literature, papers, magazines of all kinds to place on board; second, the money, viz., about Rs. 800 to alter one of the buildings to provide a prayer meeting and lecture room; third, a band of ladies and gentlemen, volunteer Christian workers, to assist in the evenings during the week, and on Sundays in the Church, some to form the nucleus of a choir and some to join the congregation; fourth and last, generous donations to funds of the Mission to help the work.

Surely this does not appeal in vain to the heart and pocket of our countrymen, in aid of a cause like this, even the rock bottom foundation of our religion is Brotherly love. The last words of this letter shall be:—

Oh! hear us when we cry to Thee,
For those in peril on the sea.—Yours, &c.

W.

ZEMINDARI TENANTS

Appeal against Electment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 20.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim delivered judgment this morning in an appeal preferred by the tenants of an Inam village in the Venkatagiri Zamindary against the Decree of the District Judge of Nellore evicting them from their tenancy. The facts of the case were briefly these. A suit was brought by the Rajah of Vankatagiri to eject the ryots of the village refered to on the ground that Inam was granted to them on service tenure and that their services were no longer required he was entitled to resume the lands. The defendants pleaded that it was a permanent grant made to their ancestors by the ancestors of the present Rajah and that the same was therefore not resumable.

The District Judge of Nellore held that the lands having been granted on service tenure the Zemindar had power to resume. He, therefore, passed a degree ejecting the ryots in favour of the plaintiff. Defendants thereupon appealed to the High Court. The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Sashagiri Iyer appeared for the appellants and the Advocate-General for the respondent Rajah. Their Lordships were inclined to hold with the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts that the tenants had acquired by prescription a right of permanent occupancy if there was evidence to support a finding that they asserted such a right to the knowledge of the landlord for a period of over twelve years prior to the suit. Their Lordships reviewed the evidence and held that the tenants had failed to adduce satisfactory proof of assertion of such a title. In the result the appeal was dismissed with costs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 20.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of the loan for instructional purpose of a maxim gun (with 1,000 pounds of ball ammunition) to Volunteer Corps which are not in possession of such guns and which are located at stations where machine guns form part of the station armament.

The Government of India have decided that compensation for dearness of food for Indian troops and followers who come under Madras rules shall in future be calculated on samples of such article of standard food ration on which compensation may fairly be claimed and on the average retail prices of articles of the same description and quality in the nearest civil station.

The King has approved of a new pattern drab great coat for officers of cavalry regiments which is to be adopted when the new great coats are purchased.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Bomanji D. Petit on Commercial Education.

Mr. Bomanji D. Petit presided over a meeting, held in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Hall, on the evening of Monday the 18th instant, for a distribution of scholarships and prizes to the more successful students of the Institution. The Principal, Mr. P. D. Pavri, read his annual report; and Mr. Bomanji Petit, after distributing the scholarships and prizes, delivered an interesting address on the importance of Higher Commercial Education and the urgent need of a Faculty of Commerce and Degrees in Commerce to be instituted by the Bombay University. He said:—

In Commercial Education, conservative England had to take its lead from other countries of Europe. When France and Germany were making fast strides to develope their commercial greatness, England was slumbering, and it was only when it found its commercial monopoly destroyed and commercial greatness in danger that it awoke to its sense of responsibility, realised the importance of methods adopted in other countries, and devoted its attention to the furtherance of commercial education, so as to try to regain the lost advantage. The cogency of the argument cannot but strike and appeal to any one who gives serious thought to the subject that the specialization in study is as important in the branch of commerce as it is in that of Law, Medicine or Engineering. In the course of the admirable lectures delivered last year, Prof. Lees Smith told us that the old idea that for commerce only commonplace qualities were necessary was passing away, and it was beginning to be realised that the captain of industry must be a man who was able to deal with new situations, to form independent judgment, to understand man, control labour and go forward at the right moment. It is easy to understand how much the task of this captain would be facilitated if he had a trained band to work under him. The weak must go to the wall; and unless India brings to bear upon her trade problems, scientific training and distributive skill and energy, it would be hopeless for her to make a bold and determined fight against the trained skill pitted against her. Bombay is lucky in possessing, owing to the enlightened munificence of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, an Institution specially devoted to the cause of commercial education. This Institution deserves well of the Parsees, because it is calculated to give them the means to regain in part at least, their past commercial greatness which was once their pride and with which is associated the names of so many families which hold a respected position in the community. It is satisfactory to note that the appeal made by the Trustees for fund in aid of this Institution has met with a sympathethic response; but I may add that the funds are still badly required to make it, as the Trustees ardently hope, a model institution and a pride of the community, one thoroughly in keeping with the great commercial interest of the city. Now-a-days there is a considerable talk of professions being overstocked, and the fresh B.A. finds it hard to crack when face to face with the great bugbear "what next." I consider this Institution a great boon to the Parsee boys as it directs their eyes to fresh fields and pastures new. The subject of commercial education would succeed in drawing to it some of the best intellect of the country if it received an official recognition at the hands of the University by the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce. The official recognition would rouse a considerable interest—and deservedly so—in the matter would act as a charm and add to the prestige in the eyes of those who fight shy of it at present. The glamour of the University degree and the better hopes and chances of an immediate employment would draw, in part at least, some of those who are hopelessly and aimlessly drawn in the vortax of the B. A. curriculum and the special training is bound sooner or later to produce its beneficial effects on the trade and industries of our country.

Thanks to the interest taken in their work by the Head Master and the other teachers and to the careful supervision and love towards the Institution of Messrs. Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy and Pestonji N. Wadia. The work done in the Institution is regarded by eminent experts as exceedingly good and thorough and I am in accord with Prof. Lees Smith when he says that the hundreds of students who pass out of this Institution will have just cause to bless the name of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and of all those who have contributed to the success of the Institution. In congratulating the prize-winners, let me exhort them to continue to put the same amount of energy in their work to be able to get them next year. Let the memory of these prizes be ever green in their minds, and let it lead them on to secure prizes outside the precincts of the School and College, in the coming struggle in the stern realities of life. Let not those who have not been successful in the competition lose heart. Let them devote geater zeal and application to their work, and success will undoubtedly greet them as it has greeted others. Before we part I wish to impress upon the pupils of this Institution one great truth so well put by Ruskin: "Produce or wealth is eternally connected by the laws of heaven and earth with resolute labour. Do not hope to cheat or abrogate this everlasting law of life and to feed where you have not furrowed or be warm where you have not woven." Stern rectitude, resolute labour and unflinching courage are the surest means of guiding you to success in life. Try to cultivate the power of concentration on the games, while on the cricket field, on books while at study, on business while at work. Remember what has been said that real life consists not in the abundance of things which a man possesses, but in the expansion of his faculties and the growth of his soul and in the ability to be useful to his fellows. You owe a duty to your King, to your country and to your community and ultimately you will be judged not by what you have put at the Banks, but by the way in which you have played your part in fulfilling your obligations.

While thanking the Chairman, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said:—

Mr. Bomanji Petit, I have to thank you for kindly honouring this afternoon's little ceremony by your gracious presence. It is no small cause for satisfaction to the teachers and students of an educational Institution like this one, to be able to contemplate a visit from a person so highly situated in life, and the fact of your presence to-day indicates your sympathy for an Institution, the greatest justification for the existence of which is the fact that it provides the mental and moral equipment for the battle of life for a great many who would otherwise not be able to avail of it. Both you and Mrs. Petit have been very helpful to the Institution, which, I am proud to be able to reckon as one of the noblest works of my late grandfather's life-time, and the success and prosperity of which I have very closely at heart. I need hardly say what a satisfaction it is to me to see that Mr. Pavri and those working under him have striven to make the Institution as much of a success as possible.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

"David Garrick."

The Bandmann Comedy Company played last evening by special request that fine favourite old comedy "David Garrick" and the Empire Theatre housed a large audience including H. E. the Governor and some of his staff. Familiar as the comedy is to every play-goer in Bombay it needs no description. It is enough to say that many times as most of its audience had seen it, they had not often witnessed a better rendering that the Bandmann Company gave it. Mr. Charles Vane played the part of David Garrick with dignity and reality, while Miss Blanche Forsethe was a very charming figure in the attractive part of Violet.

This evening Hamlet is to be staged.

CUSTOMS ANNUAL BALL.

The annual ball of the Customs Department was held last night and was a most successful affair. About 300 people were present and the floor was excellently got up. All arrangements were excellently carried out by the joint Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. McQuire and Kelly to whom much of the success of the undertaking was due. Mr. Potts was responsible for the decorations which were neat and tasteful.

The Victoria band provided the music and Messrs. Mongini Brothers, Churchgate Street, the refreshments.

Dancing was kept up until 2 a.m. this morning.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday over a special sitting of the Insolvency Court:—

RE VASSANJI BHANJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE MAHDEV RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the petition on the ground that the insolvent had settled with his creditors.

His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable on the next Court day.

RE KISHORILAL ZAMANLAL.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Ranchordass, appeared for the insolvent and moved absolute the rule granted on the 7th March last for a revocation of the adjudication order and for handing over to the Receivers appointed under a deed of composition all the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship ordered the stay of proceedings in this Court and ordered the Official Assignee to hand over to the Receivers all the assets in his hand after deducting his commission.

RE NAROTAM KHETSEY.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted on the 13th instant for the revocation of the adjudication order.

Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeard to show cause on behalf of the Petitioning credior, and said the insolvent had left his place of business and was in hiding.

Mr. Wadia said that the provision of section 9 and 12 of the Act were not followed.

His Lordship discharged the rule and ordered that the petitioning creditor's costs should come out of the assets.

RE SHRIDAN GOPINATH.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE MULSHANKAR HARISHANKAR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a provisional interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Amilal Jadowji Sha; Sillar Ebram Dakhai; Bapubhai Vithaldas Merchant; Simao Jao Kimmi and another; Mahomed Abdulla Pathan; Yakoob Ezekiel Kolatkar; Moosa Aba Memon; Bomanji Hormusji Pagdiwalla; Mahomedali Hakimji Dawoodi Hora; Motiram Ganpatrao Chapwalla; Ardeshir Pestanji Nanavati; Ardeshir Rustamji Kapadia; Raoji Dhondoo Tambe and another; Tokersey Ramji Sha; Folian Wilfrid Furnel; Mangesh Narayan Dhame; Chimabai, widow, and another; and Edulji Maneckji Adenwalla.

POLICE NEWS.

THE MARZBAN CASE.

Further Hearing.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which, at the instance of Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, Mahomed Cassum Chisti was called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to give security to keep the peace. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. S. G. Velinker, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. J. B. Marzban.

Mr. Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he knew Mr. Jehangir Marzban and his family. He met Mrs. Marzban, her daughters and two of her sons at Chowpatti on the 13th of March. He had known the respondent for about four years by sight. On the day in question he saw the accused sitting on the verandah of a club and from there staring and laughing at the occupants of the carriage. A boy was sitting beside the accused, who pointed out the Marzban family to him. The boy then came with three or four other boys near the carriage. The accused was all the time laughing and staring at the ladies. A short time after, the accused also came near the carriage, looked at its occupants, laughed at them, and uttered some words. Mr. Jal Marzban asked witness if he had heard what the accused had uttered. Mr. Jal then told him that the words uttered by the accused were: "Never mind the abuse, but I will have a look at the ladies." The two Marzbans that were in the carriage at the time became greatly excited. Witness himself got excited at the insulting words used towards the ladies by the accused.

The witness next related similar incidents which he said had happened on other dates. Witness said that on another occasion at Chowpatti the accused came near the Marzban family's carriage and said: "Putlibai is sitting."

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said Miss Putlibai was about twenty years of age. She was an attractive-looking young girl. She was above the average of looks.

Did she ever complain to you that she was insulted?—Yes. She told me that she not only felt insulted, but that she was also frightened.

Did you ever want to break the peace owing to the accused's conduct?—I wanted to punish the accused.

But you never did it?—No. Because I was asked by the senior Mr. Marzban not to do so.

If my client thought Putlibai was a beautiful girl and looked at her admiringly, would you think it objectionable?—Well, if he often looked at her, that would be objectionable.

Witness further said that notwithstanding the continuous flow of carriages up and down at Chowpatti it was possible for a man sitting on the verandah of the Club opposite to see a carriage standing on the other side of the road. It did not occur to him to get the carriage driven away when the ladies were insulted for about half an hour. No abuse had been used towards the accused, and he (the witness) could not suggest any reason for the accused saying "he would not being abused." As far as he knew the accused had never spoken to or written to Miss Putlibai. He and other gentlemen made threatening faces at the accused for his conduct at Chowpatti and the Bandstand. At the Bandstand hundreds of people walked up and down the footpath there, passing the carriage, and looking into it, but there was something peculiar in the way in which the accused did so. He smiled in an insulting manner.

Inspector Sullivan was recalled and further examined by Mr. Bowen: He said that he had seen the "jhools," (horse coverings,) produced in Court, and they were on the horses of the respondent's carriage; they bore the words, embroidered on the cloth, "Putla, Putli, Chisti, Chaman."

Mr. Binning: If I say this is a sacred formula used as inscription by my client on various other articles besides these jhools, are you prepared to contradict it?

Mr. Sullivan: No, I am not; I can't say.

Mr. Binning: Very well, then that finishes the point.

Mr. Bowen: This is my case.

Mr. Binning said he had many witnesses to call. Counsel read the respondent's statement. Respondent disclaimed in it any intention of annoying either Mr. Marzban or any member of his family. He was consulted by Mr. Marzban at Matheran; he then insisted that the females of Mr. Marzban's family should be sent out of the room during the interview. "Putla, Putli, Chisti, Chaman" was a sacred and religious formula. It was about the Chisti garden at Ajmere and at Hyderabad, and about Adam and Eve being the sum and substance of the being and creation of the universe in the garden. He was a descendant of the holy Mahomedan Saint Pir Khwaza of Ajmere. What was stated about his alleged conduct towards Putlibai was malicious and false.

Further hearing was adjourned.

MIXED MARRIAGE PRODUCES RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

A riot attended with serious consequences is reported from a village in Madhubani in Durbhanga district, in which the houses of several Mohamedans are said to have been looted and burnt. The trouble arose from a dispute over the marriage of a Brahmin woman with a Mahomedan.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Cheshire Regiment vs. East Surreys.

A fair crowd witnessed the game between these teams in the second round of the tournament, on the Marine Lines, and were rewarded by a keen and exciting struggle. The Cheshires, who had previously defeated the Poona Gymkhana by four goals to nil, again played an effective game and won by the easy margin of four goals to one. The East Surreys assumed the aggressive at the start, soon after which they got right down and within two minutes Gillett had opened the scoring account. The goal was "soft," the defending side appearing to be suffering from a misunderstanding. From this, however, they quickly recovered transferring play from the bully working well into their opponent's quarters; the forwards played cleverly, Malcolm finding the net and equalizing. Keeping up the attack the "Rags" kept at their opponents and after some pretty play Pickering passed in to Malcolm who scored his second goal. Succeeding play in the first half was give-and-take with the Cheshires to slight advantage, out with the whistle the score had not been changed, the account being two goals to one in favour of the Cheshires.

The second half opened evenly, and both teams were attacked in turn. The East Surreys put in one or two likely rushes, but the opposing defence was strong and efficient. The Cheshires' half-backs played soundly, as did their backs. Play was fast and keenly contested, and half way through the concluding stage it appeared to have due effect on the East Surreys who did not appear able to cope with the vigorous work of their opponents. The latter's forwards were playing strongly and, for about ten minutes, were irresistible. Ayes scored a beautiful goal receiving from Trueman and shortly afterwards Whitlow added the fourth and last point. The remaining five minutes were taken up by both teams in turn. The East Surrey had several good chances of reducing the margin against them, one in particular being absolutely given away their work in front of goal was very weak, and nobody seemed able to do the right thing. The game ended:—

Cheshires... ... ... 4 goals.
East Surreys ... ... 1 "

The teams were:—

Cheshires: Goal, Eyres; backs, Price and McKay; half-backs, Harris, Russell, and Simmonds; forwards, Trueman, Whitlow, Ayes, Malcolm and Pickering.

East Surrey Regiment: Goal, Waines; backs, Churn and Lane; half-backs, Mercer, Lucas and Congd; forwards, Brown, Maclean, Gillet, Gilas, and Bennett.

FRIENDS' UNION VS. PIONEERS "B."

In this game at the Gymkhana the Friends Union who have joined the competition for the first time had a fairly easy task. In the first half they did more of the pressing throughout. Presently after a neat run by the right wing V. Kothare scored and R. Katre later on scored twice in quick succession. In the second half the same player added a fine goal shot from an awkward angle. Result:—

Friends' Union.......................... 4 goals.
Pioneers "B."................................ 1

Teams:

Friends' Union.—Goal: N. Upendranath; backs: D. K. Telang and G. R. Gorakxa; half-backs: R. K. Telang, M. B. Rao and N. Karva; forwards: V. G. Kothare, K. M. Madow, K. G. Kothare, V.M. Kothare and M. Talpade.

Pioneers "B"—Goal: J. Ungirbag; backs: Palvanker and F. Dubash; half-backs: D. Forbes, A. Pocha, and F. Mistri; forwards: P. Chinoy, M. Mapla, B. Bhapoo, F. Guard and H. Writer.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Programme for Saturday.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, 23rd April, 1910.

"A" Class Handicap—Course—Committee vessel to Sunk Rock to port; North Karanja Buoy to port; Committee Vessel; North-Karanja Buoy to port; Committee vessel. Distance, 11·80 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap—Course—Committee vessel to North Karanja Buoy to port—Committee Vessel. Mark Buoy to port; Committee Vessel. Distance 9·70 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

"C" Class Handicap—Course—Committee vessel to Mark Buoy to Port—North Karanja Buoy to port, to Committee vessel. Middle Ground Buoy to Starboard—South Troopship Buoy to Starboard Committee Vessel. Distance 95 7·miles. Start at 3-50 p.m.

FRANK WOOTTON'S SUSPENSION.

The Evils of the American Seat.

THE "Asian" comments on the recent suspension of Frank Wootton, the Colonial Jokey, on a complaint by Danny Maher of foul-riding. It says:—It is not a first offence by any means and Wootton may consider himself leniently dealt with, for it is an offence that merits no mercy. The only thing that can be said about foul-riding complaints is that since the Yankee invasion and the adoption of the never-to-be-sufficiently execrated monkey-on-the-stick seat, jockeys have so very little control over their horses that it is a wonder that there is not more of it. F. Wootton rides particularly short, and though no one can possible question his ability as a jockey, and also must admit that he gets home on all sorts and conditions of horses, it is equally impossible to deny the fundamental fact that, since the Yankee seat, no jockey sitting up on his horse's withers can have the power of control and support that the old seat gave. To support a horse when he is tiring a man has to have the use of both his legs and his hands. Half these new jockeys have to hang on by the reins and their stirrups; for there is no possibility of any grip, and take away either one or other of these "aids" and they must fall off!

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	3	28
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	6	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	3	4	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total......	30	23	102
This day last year......	65	57	153

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 15th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	87	74	9
B	162	88	18
B	144	180	30
C	116	58	18
D	100	28	5
E	69	16	3
E	66	77	12
F	98	9	2
G	45	5	1
Total ...	887	540	98
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,427

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS.

The annual general meeting of the Phœnix Mills Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's Offices, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

The following report was approved and adopted:—The result of the year's working shows a net profit of Rs. 1,43,951-7-11. Your directors propose to withdraw from the equalization of dividend fund account, Rs. 5,000. The amount thus available is Rs. 1,48,951 9-11, which your directors propose disposing of as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, Rs. 48,000; building depreciation fund, Rs. 10,000; machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 70,000; reserve fund, Rs. 20,000; carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 951-7-11: Total, Rs. 1,48,951-7-11.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was invited to join the Board in place of Dr. Sidney Smith, deceased, and you are requested to confirm the appointment. The profits and fixed charges upto 24th May, 1910, have been insured for £20,000 at Lloyds. The Mill property is insured for Rs. 19,49,625 and stock and stock in process for Rs. 10,20,500. A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared. Sir Sassoon David and Mr. J. H. Latimer were re-elected directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders held yesterday under the chairmanship of Sir Sassoon J. David, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) That Article 131 of the Articles of Association be amended by deleting the whole of the proviso thereto commencing with the word "Provided" and ending with the word "Year;" (2.) that Clause 19 of the agreement between the Britannia Mills, Limited, and the Phœnix Mills, Limited, copy whereof is annexed to the Articles of Association be cancelled; and (3) that the Company do obtain the consent of the debenture holders to the amendment of the said Article 131, and the cancellation of the said Clause 19 of the said agreement, and the Company do thereafter make the necessary declaration giving effect to the cancellation of the said clause of the said agreement.

DEBENTURE-HOLDERS' MEETING.

Immediately after the debenture-holders of the Company met together at an extraordinary meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Sassoon, passed the following resolution:—

"That the debenture-holders of the Company do consent to Article 131 of the Articles of Association being amended by deletion of the whole proviso thereto commencing with the word "Provided" and ending with the word "Year" and that they do consent to Clause 19 of the agreement between the Britannia Mills, Limited, and the Phœnix Mills, Limited, dated the 31st day of January, 1905, being cancelled."

AKBAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Akbar Press and Manufacturing Company, was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's offices, Mr. M. C. Dharamsey presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report, which has already been published, said:—While moving the adoption of the directors' report which has been already circulated amongst you as usual, I have very little to say as the report has contained every requisite information and is so very lucid. We see that the Company is every year making a nice profit, and this year I should say that it has reached the figure beyond imagination as compared with the small capital of one lac and fifty thousand rupees. All this is due to the good management of your agents, and they therefore deserve your best thanks. It is a melancholy event that the late Mr. Hajeebhoy did not survive to see this best result of the Company in which he took very keen interest and by his exertions the Company had reached this unique position. The Company would have declared with pleasure more dividend than Rs. 350 now recommended if the joint agreement with the local presses had continued. In spite of the termination of the joint agreement your secretaries and treasurers are endeavouring to keep the present excellent position of the Company by erecting a Press and a Gin and Oil Mills at Ujjain. I now trust that what I have addressed, you will find satisfactory and pass the accounts and the report unanimously.

The proposition, after being seconded, was carried unanimously.

A dividend of Rs. 350 per share at 46 2-3 per cent. was declared, and the appointment of Mr. S. C. Dinshaw Adenwalla as a director in place of Mr. Hajeebhoy Lalji was confirmed. Mr. M. C. Dharamsey and Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy were re-elected directors, and Mr. S. B. Billimoria and Mr. M. H. Nicholson appointed auditors of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held immediately afterwards, Mr. M. C. Dharamsey presiding.

The Chairman moved the following resolutions:—(1) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows:—That Article 77 of the said Articles of Association be amended by the substitution of the figure 30 for the figure 15 appearing in line three thereof and by the substitution of the figure 35 for the figure 20 appearing in the last line thereof; so that in future the remuneration of a director of the Company, including the director ex-officio, shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of directors attended by him and that the remuneration of the Chairman for the time being of the directors shall be Rs. 35 for every meeting of directors attended by him. (2) That the Articles of Association of the Company be further altered as follows:—That the following Article be substituted for Article 97 of the said Articles as adopted by Special Resolution of the Company passed on the 21st day of August, 1905, and confirmed on the 15th day of September 1905, and (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 94 the general management and conduct of the business and affairs of the Company shall, subject to the control of the Board, be vested in the secretaries and treasurers. The firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co., and the persons or person for the time being constituting the said firm, notwithstanding the death or retirement of any partner or the admission from time to time, of new partners, or the reconstitution of the firm, shall be the secretaries and treasurers of the Company for the period of eleven years calculated from the 15th day of September, 1905, and shall receive as remuneration a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. upon the gross earnings of the Company; but the term gross earnings shall not be deemed to include any money received by the Company by way of proceeds of sale upon any of the property or assets of the Company whether moveable or immoveable. The directors are hereby authorized to enter into a fresh agreement with the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co., upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned, and upon such other terms and conditions as are contained in the agreement of the 17th day of October, 1905, now subsisting between the Company and the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, in seconding the resolutions, said that the best thanks of the shareholders were due to the agents who had given up all their commission to which they were perfectly entitled.

The resolutions were carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SEDITIOUS DOCUMENTS FOUND.

Sequel to A Marwari Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

Quite an accidental discovery of some documents, alleged to be seditious, was made by the Sylhet police in the course of the investigation of a rather sensational case of cheating in respect of Rs. 18,000, alleged to have been committed by two Bengali youths of Natore, named Monmohan Sircar and Nibaran Chandra Dutt, who are said to have adopted an ingenious method of swindling a local Marwari firm. After this affair the two men went to Sylhet. The police, being informed by the Marwari, traced Monmohan at Sylhet, and he was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, on a charge of cheating. During the course of the house-search at Sylhet, the police seized the seditious documents and further enquiries are proceeding. Nibaran Chunder Dutt is at large.

THE DECLINE IN BRITISH INVENTION.

How Foreigners Have Displaced Us.

A mere title can sometimes involve a fallacy. This may be held to be the case in the present instance. Is there a decline in British invention? I think, judging by our past records, by a comparison with the recent and present progress of other countries, that we cannot refuse to acknowledge a great change in this country from its former place as the chief source of originative industry.

During the past twenty years, with the exception of the Parsons steam-turbine, no invention of prime importance has emanated from Great Britain. Practically all the inventions which have so profoundly influenced the social and industrial life of late years have come to us from abroad.

The era of foreign invention set in, as it has chiefly affected us with the introduction of electricity, a new industrial force, looked at askance by our capitalists and engineers. The development of electric power and traction was practically monopolised by foreigners. Electric lighting the telephone, wireless telegraphy, are all exotic, whilst we find now that almost every important innovation introduced into our industries proceeds from either the Continent or the United States. Few not intimately acquainted with the British manufacturing industry are aware of the tremendous invasion which has been made by foreigners on what was at one time our own exclusive field. If even a superficial account were prepared of the extent to which we are dependent on foreign inventions for our national industry, the results would be startling. A few bare references to the subject are all that can be permitted in the present article.

Our heavy building trade has been almost revolutionised by the use of a system of conjoined concrete and steel frames—chiefly the ferro-concrete patents of Hennebique, a Frenchman. We possess a large industry in the manufacture of aluminium, which is or was till recently, controlled by French and American patents (Heroult and Bradley). We manufacture carbide of calcium (acetylene gas) under a process imported from Germany. Our great ironmasters are engaged in installing electric steel furnaces under French, German, and Italian patents (Stassano, Heroult, Kjellin, etc.), and are putting down colossal German plants to utilise their waste blast-furnace gases. Representative firms of British engineers are content to act as agents for German high-power gas-engines (Ochelhauser and others). What are claimed to be the most perfectly planned and equipped iron and steel works in Great Britain were designed and laid down from an American model by American engineers.

A year or two ago, when the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway desired to electrify a portion of their line, not a single firm of British engineers could be found qualified to undertake the contract, which was placed in the hands of the Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft of Berlin. This firm also supplied the whole of the plant for the electrical operation of the Rand mines to the order of a British company. There is no English authority of standing on long-distance electrical transmission, and no English firm able to undertake the electrification of the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia, which work is also to be undertaken by a German firm for the British Africa Company.

Our chemical industries are almost entirely controlled by German patents. The manufacture of atmospheric nitrogen, a process of enormous importance, and a successful commercial industry, is a monopoly of the Continent, although we may ultimately have to rely on this process for the supply of nitric acid, on which the production of our national explosives depends. These are but a few isolated instances of the inventive progress being made by our neighbours. Many more, scarcely less important, could be added, including the new industry of aviation. What have we ourselves to set against them? With the exclusion of the steam-turbine practically nothing.

A glance at our Patent records confirms the conclusions formed from a general survey of our manufacturing circumstances. Our "Applications for Patents" at the Patent Office do not show an upward tendency. They have, instead, declined. Not merely in quality, but quantity, there is retrogression. In the year 1896 British Patent Applications had grown to 22,294 in number. In 1908 they have fallen to 19,524. It is true that the annual returns display fluctuations, and that there is not shown a regular decline year by year. But the figures indicate a general falling-off over the whole period of the past eighteen years. The mere number of Patent Applications is, perhaps, not a matter of great importance. A very large proportion of them is casual and trivial, and does not emergy from the provisional stage. A great contrast is afforded by the records of applications for British patents from the Continent, especially Germany. In these we witness a steady and consistent increase year by year. Applications for British patents from the Continent, numbering 2,720 in 1890, have increased to 5,308 for the year 1908. These figures are the more significant in view of the fact that applications from abroad for British patents are generally founded on inventions of real value, and are not of the evanescent nature of a large proportion of our home patent business. The applications from Germany for British patents, numbering 1,336 in 1890, have attained 3,509 in 1908, a figure which in view of the retrogressive character of our own patent statistics, can only be regarded as remarkable.

It might be interesting to have some information in this connexion as to the statistics of Continental home patents and British patents in Continental markets. Unfortunately, owing to various reasons, changes in Patent Law abroad, an entirely different system of classification, together with other factors, it is difficult to establish a definite comparison from the records, available on the subject. There is no reason, however, to doubt that the home circumstances of both this country and the Continent are reflected in their relations abroad.

Having regard to the undoubted advance which is being made by foreign inventors in the control or at least in the influencing of the conditions of the British manufacturing industry, we are forced to acknowledge, the writer thinks, that there is a vitality in invention abroad to which the sterility of our own country presents a singular contrast. Our position seems the more remarkable when we compare it with our brilliant past in the field which now appears to be occupied by our competitors. Invention is wealth; it takes toll from the whole world. The foundation of our industrial supremacy were laid in the days of Watt and Stephenson, and if as seems to be the case, the faculty of invention has left us for other lands, it would be well to look into the cause or causes, if they can be found, for a declension which may gravely affect our industrial future.

Why have, of late years, practically all the important inventions been of foreign origin? The writer cannot lay down, only suggest, an hypothesis.

A Fellow of the Royal Society was, a short time ago, asked this question: "What is the relation between science and industry?"

"Sir," he replied, "in this country there is none."

There can be no doubt that, subject to some exaggeration, the words of the scientist quoted are true. A large proportion of our manufacturing industry is still conducted largely on "rule-of-thumb" methods. There is prevalent, especially in the smaller industrial undertakings, a scepticism amounting to derision concerning the ability of a mere "Professor" to be of any practical use in a commercial enterprise. In this unfortunate persuasion it is to be regretted the manufacturer is, perhaps, not altogether to be blamed, for it cannot be said that our technical institutions have so far demonstrated any real claim to be regarded as a source of new knowledge on industrial methods. The typical British inventor, too, is more or less "rule-of-thumb." He confines his ambition to the effort to make improvements on existing inventions or hopes in the course of some casual experimenting, to stumble, like Bessemer, on a discovery that shall revolutionise an industry. In fine, the British inventor avoids principles in favour of details.

We shall find, on the contrary that, generally speaking all the more important latter-day inventions are the product of scientific systematic prolonged and trained research united to due experience and facilities. As an instance there may be cited Dr. Kuzel, the inventor of the metallic filament electric lamp. He has been engaged for years in solving the problem of converting metals into a gelatinous form and has taken out a number of patents in connexion with his researches not only on the Continent, but in this country. Edison, with a number of trained assistants, has been labouring toward the exclusion of a traction electrical storage-battery for over six years. But it is this original research work, as Professor Armstrong rightly declared a week or two ago which is most neglected with us, and it may be that our decadence as an inventive nation is due to this deficiency. For research work to show practical results the object must be practical otherwise commercial. Our scientific leaders show little aptitude, or at least inclination, to consider the commercial application of the results they may attain in the course of their studies. There is no real co-operation between science and industry here, although the immense sums spent on our technical institutions might warrant the expectation of results more tangible than those we are accustomed from them.

In conclusion it may be asserted that as the days of "rule-of-thumb" manufacture are going these of "rule-of-thumb" invention are gone. On original scientific research, inspired by theory, guided by experience, and carried out with talent, depends our inventive future and the restoration of our prestige as an industrial nation.—John Strahan Smith in the "Westminster Gazette."

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff Agreement.

A tariff agreement between the United States and Canada has been arranged. It takes the form of an interchange of Notes between Mr. Knox, American Secretary of State, and Mr. Fielding, Dominion Minister of Finance, of which the following is an outline:—

Mr. Knox, after congratulating Mr. Fielding on the success of the negotiations, alludes to recent tendencies towards a more perfect understanding between the United States and Canada, and hopes that the growing trade between the two nations may be capable of being fostered without impairing the respective national and economic policies. Then follows a passage to the effect that the President is confident that a policy of broader and closer commercial relations with Canada will receive the hearty support of the majority of the people of the United States. "Let me, then, take this opportunity to express, by his direction, the desire of the President that your Government will find it convenient to take up with this Government at such time and in such manner as may be mutually satisfactory, the consideration of the readjustment of our trade relations upon broader and more liberal lines. . . ."

Mr. Fielding, on his side, remark that it was represented to him at Albany that "a settlement of the present tariff differences" and the opinion of a way to reciprocity negotiations would be facilitated by Canada's making some reductions in the present scale of duties as applied to the products of the United States. Therefore, while still unable to waive any of the contentions raised by Canada in the recent negotiations, he will recommend the Canadian Parliament to reduce the duties upon thirteen groups of commodities, the enumeration of which follows. Cottonseed oil, which is apparently included, though not specifically mentioned, is probably the most important concession. Dried fruits, nuts, photographs, engravings, watch actions, soap, perfumery, certain table-wares, window glass, and feathers are some of the other commodities enumerated.

Mr. Fielding also "observes with satisfaction" that the United States are not disposed to press some of their earlier contentions "respecting our commercial treaties, which from our point of view I was unable to admit."

Mr. Fielding, who returned to Ottawa from Washington on March 30, made a statement on the fiscal agreement in which he pointed out that fifty per cent. of the total trade of the Dominion was with the United States. The Payne Tariff was more favourable to Canada than the Dingley Tariff by 1,000,000l. a year, but if the maximum duties were applied they would prohibit trade between the two countries.

Mr. Borden, leader of the Canadian Opposition, speaking at Halifax on Imperial Defence, said that he believed that an emergency had arisen which made it the imperative duty of Canada to offer immediate and effective aid in the defence of the Empire.

MR. HALDANE AND LIEUT. WOODS.

Mr. Haldane, who has been addressing a series of meetings in his constituency, spoke on March 28 at Cockenzie. Giving his audience an opportunity of putting questions, he was asked about certain pamphlets that are being circulated in the constituency regarding the case of Lieut. Woods. In reply to this question, he said it was his duty as Secretary for War to see that the Army was efficient. He had to discharge that duty judicially, without fear or favour, and to treat rich and poor alike. (Applause.) Lieut. Woods was reported on some time ago as bring deficient in the quantity of being able to lead men in the field. The report was made by the superior officers in his command, and Lieut. Woods, or his father, asked him for an inquiry. It was not usual to grant an inquiry in these cases, but he was so anxious that there should be no suspicion, or doubt, or injustice, that he gave the inquiry that was asked for, and appointed the strongest and the fairest tribunal he could find in the whole Army to try the case. The proceedings were held in public, at the request of Lieut. Woods, and the tribunal reported adversely on him, and gave a report to the Army Council on which there was no alternative for that Council but to call on him to resign. They could not imperil the lives of men in the field by having an officer whom the tribunal had reported on as not possessing those qualities which were requisite, Lieut. Woods was called upon to resign. He then began an action against him and other members of the Army Council for 76,000l. damages, on the ground that the Council had exceeded their jurisdiction in granting him the very inquiry which he asked for. (Laughter.) That action was dismissed with costs, and it was again dismissed in the Court of Appeal.

Lieut. Woods then conveyed to him the statement that there would be a great agitation against him in Parliament if he did not restore him. He replied that "any such motion would be carried in Parliament over my dead body." (Loud applause.) He had his duty to do and whether it was the humblest soldier or the most wealthy officer that could bring actions in this fashion mattered not one whit to him. (Applause.) The result was that no motion was raised in Parliament. He supposed no one could be found to move it. He was then informed that a copy of a pamphlet of a most inaccurate description would be circulated all over the constituency. To that his reply was that he knew his constituents well, and had perfect confidence that they would read the pamphlet and from their own judgment. He had put his constituents in possession of the circumstances, and the only further comment he would make was that he did not intend to be moved one inch by any proceedings of that kind, which, he thought, were very unfortunate for those who had set them in motion. (Applause.) In reply to a further question, Mr. Haldane said he was not saying Lieut. Woods did not possess many excellent qualities. If he had gone into business in the City he would probably have done well. He was of scholarly habits, which enabled him to do many things excellently, but they did not enable him to lead troops in the field. (Applause.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st April.

359—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

360—Prize Shooting—"F" Coy Prize Shooting Competition will take place on the Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 24th instant.

361—Divisional and Provincial Medal—The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medal will take place at Ghat Kopar on Monday the 25th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

THE EGYPTIAN OF TO-DAY.

Ibrahim on His Small Holding.

His name is Ibrahim. His costume when I first meet him consists of one solitary small garment. He is engaged in working his shadoof, the contrivance by which he waters his patch of land. Over a small creek dug out of the river bank a pole is suspended between two supports. At one end of this pole is a bucket: at the other a lump of dried clay. Ibrahim [illegible] the bucket end of the pole until the [illegible] reaches the water. It fills itself, then he [illegible] lump of clay pulls it back, and [illegible] itself into Ibrahim's reservoir [illegible] hence he distributes it in runnels [illegible] his cultivated plots. In the sweltering [illegible] is not easy work, and Ibrahim's dusky [illegible] "larding the lean earth" copiously. It glistens all over as he bends to his task, singing a queer little "chanty" on three notes. The pole creaks, too, and near by a richer neighbour's sakyeh (a water-wheel worked by cattle) groans melodiously, with a sound like the lowing of a herd of far-off cattle—a sound very familiar to the traveller up the Nile.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Ibrahim owns about three acres. He grows maize a strip of clover for his white donkey, beans, and other vegetables. Some day he hopes for enough land to grow cotton or sugar-cane. All the year round he is pretty hard at work. He has no time to get fat like the Egyptians of property who live in towns. But he does not mind work, and he makes a fair living out of the two or three crops a year. His father, Hassan, would have thought Ibrahim's lot bliss. Hassan came of a family which had a nice little estate, but grinding taxation forced him to borrow at ruinous interest and at last to abandon his land altogether after being beaten frequently because he could not satisfy the tax-gatherer's demands. He was reduced, therefore, to become a subtenant of a more fortunate fellah, who lent him seed and farming implements and in return took three-quarters of poor Hassan's produce. Ibrahim's taxes are lighter, and he is in no fear of the lash, for "the English are here." Nor need he resort to esurient Greeks when he is in need of money. He got his small holding by means of a loan from a great bank, and pays the interest along with his taxes. He is subject to no forced labour on irrigation canals, as Father Hassan was. Only at certain seasons, when there is danger of inundation from the rising Nile, must he take his turn at watching. In the days "before the English came" it was a regular practice to order the poor fellahin to carry out their corvee as far as possible from their homes. Those who could paid to be exempted, the rest had to obey. Another grievance that old Hassan used to speak of bitterly was the blackmail which had to be paid to the irrigation engineers. Unless they were bribed, they would often refuse to supply the indispensable water. Often, too, they let the canals get into such a bad state that cultivation languished. Now Ibrahim tells you, there is plenty of water at every season of the year, and for all; and the English—odd people—do not allow bribes.

THE EVENING PRAYER.

Now the sun is sinking over the broad shining river, flowing between narrow strips of green on either bank, with the desert beyond them. Ibrahim says his evening prayer, spreading a piece of matting upon which he kneels and bows his head till it touches the ground, with reverent absorption in the beautiful names of Allah, which he repeats. Then he pulls on his loose cotton drawers, gets into his blue gown winds his turban afresh, and sets off home to supper. The village through which Ibrahim passes on his way home is typical of its kind. Along the banks are moored a few feluccas, whose tall masts pierce the sunset yellow. Up and down the steep bank pass continually women drawing their black robes over half their faces, and carrying on their heads water jars or tins. Among them is Eatma, Ibrahim's one and only wife, a graceful figure still, slim and supple, her rounded curves showing plainly under her scanty clothing. They do not greet one another save with their eyes, and Ibrahim passes on to the cafe to hear the gossip of the day. Outside a tiny shop are set some chairs with a hubble-bubble pipe in the centre, the mouthpiece of which is passed from hand to hand, while an incessant chatter goes on over tiny cups of thick coffee. Ibrahim can neither write nor read, though his little boys are learning to do both at an American mission school, and to talk English as well. He listens intently when some one reads from an Arabic newspaper, and he is as eager as anybody when excited by glowing periods to proclaim a Holy War and drive the English out.

THE INVADING WEST.

Here we are just at the point where the bazaar runs out of the market place. In the unkempt square there are still a few sellers of vegetables left, and an open-air cook shop is sending up savoury smells from strange messes. Close by soup is being sold out of a tin, and a basket of golden oranges rapidly empties. Next door to the cafe is a shop which stocks all manner of tin wares. A handsome Arab is bargaining for a basin, squatting on the ground, examining with the most careful scrutiny, and being urged by the shopkeeper to "take it for nothing" if he does not like the price. Everywhere the invading West! One old shop-keeper is smoking a briar pipe. At the cafe a sheikh is puffing at a cigarette through a holder, and just in front of it two peasants stop and compare their silver watches! It seems so out of keeping with the carpenter's shop, just such a one as Our Lord toiled in, and the washer-woman's booth, where a boy is working a huge iron of prehistoric pattern with his foot. But by this time Fatma will have the evening meal ready, so Ibrahim turns homeward. He stops at a doorway in a mud wall and enters a small, dusty open-air court, where three children greet him with clambering affection. In this court are several pots and pans, the white donkey, some skinny fowls, and two mud pillars which serve as store-cupboards for provisions. Off the court open two rooms—one for sleeping in during winter, the other for keeping the few spare clothes and household goods which the family possess. Fatma has made the bread from jhurra, a kind of maize flour, in a big stove, and there lie a basket full of flat cakes. In addition she has made a sort of beam stew with butter and onions. Into this the family, sitting on the ground dip pieces of bread which they eat with great relish, washing them down with sour goat's milk, and ending up with lettuces, crisp and sweet, from their own patch. Soon after supper, when the donkey has been fed and the crumbs thrown to the chickens, it is bed time for all wise men who begin work at sunrise. The angareebs or strips of matting are unrolled—in the court, if it be warm enough; if not, in the living-room. Anyone who is cold can sleep on top of the stove. Little Ibrahim, Little Hassan, and little Amina say their goodnights. Their parents talk a little in whispers. Then the candle is put out, and they go contentedly to sleep. And who has given thee reason for contentment, O Ibrahim? Who but the dogs of English? Soon thy son who learns in the American school that two and two are four will tell thee that the reckoning which would make the answer "five" is wrong. Then thou wilt heed Nationalist glowing periods no longer. For how long under Nationalist guidance would thy contentment end are?—Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Mail."

ROYAL ARMS WHISKY.
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D. D. BARIA & CO.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOTABLE COLLECTION OF VIOLINS.

It is announced that the Haddock collection of violins, which includes the peerless "Emperor" Stradivarius, is shortly to be dispersed and placed on the market. The collection, famous among violin connoisseurs, was made by the late Mr. George Haddock (1823-1907,) whose career as a violinist and teacher was a long and active one. He was a pupil of Vieuxtemps, and a well-known figure at all the principal concerts in England some 50 years ago, while he enjoyed the personal friendship of most of the musical celebrities of the nineteenth century.

A CHEF D'ŒUVRE.

His great experience and his exceptional acumen in selecting examples of rare violins led to the gathering together of a very remarkable collection of fiddles, the principal treasure being the "Emperor" Stradivarius, which was constructed in the maker's little atelier at Cremona in the year 1715. Pronounced by Joachim to be the finest violin he had ever seen, the "Emperor" possesses in the very highest degree those matchless qualities of tone, wood, figure, outline, work varnish, and colour which, to the connoisseur, from the tests of a perfect fiddle. It belongs to the very best period of the great artificer, and, in short, may be considered his chef d'œuvre.

EARLY HISTORY.

The earlier history of this instrument is shrouded in mystery. Seventy years ago it was bought in Brussels by the late Mr. Andrew Fountaine, a collector whose keen judgment in violin matters was highly valued in English musical circles. Although romantic traditions surround the "Emperor's" previous existence, this purchase is the first definite fact in its history. From Mr. Fountaine it passed into the hands of the late Mr. Joseph Gillott, of Birmingham, at whose death, in 1875, the late Mr. George Haddock acquired thus treasure of Cremonese art. Notwithstanding its great age, the "Emperor" looks as fresh as if it had but yesterday left the maker's hands. Along with the other fine instruments in the Haddock collection, it was bequeathed by Mr. George Haddock to the members of his family, including his sons, Mr. Edgar Haddock, the well-known violinist and composer, and Mr. S. Percy Haddock, who are the directors of the Leeds College of Music, founded by their father.

SOME FINE AMATIS.

The remainder of the collection comprises many choice instruments, chief, perhaps, being the Antonius Amati, dated 1615, which is famous among collectors as the "Drummond" Amati. Another magnificent Amati, dated 1648, is beautifully modelled. A group of four superb Guarnerious violins—one being similar to that used by Paganini—show the tasteful wood-markings and varnish characteristic of this celebrated makers products. There are besides, many more examples of Stradivarius Guarnerius, and Amati as well as a number of exquisite instruments by Ruggerius Guadagnini, Gagliano, Lupot, and Jacob Steiner. The collection of violin bows is also a famous one, including as it does, representative specimens of Francois Tourte.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE Government of India have issued the following season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th April:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week. Rain is urgently needed in parts of two Himalayan districts. The condition of crops and prospects of outturn are excellent. Harvesting is nearly completed in many districts. Threshing and winnowing are progressing. Extra crops and sugarcane are being sown and irrigated. Opium weighments have commenced. Cattle disease is reported in parts of sixteen districts but the general condition of agricultural stock continues good. Fodder supplies are abundant. The new crop is coming into the market and prices of spring grains are falling.

PUNJAB.

There has been rain in parts of Shahpur and at Murree. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in several districts. Crops are generally in good to average condition except in parts of Hissar, Sialkot, Shahpur and Mianwali where they are below average. Sugarcane and cotton sowings are in progress. The cold wave of March last caused damage to gram in the dry area of Shahpur. Prices of food grains are generally unchanged. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and parts of Rohtak and Shahpur. Canal water is badly needed in Rohtak.

HYDERABAD.

No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is almost over but picking of cotton is going on in places. Late rice is being irrigated and weeded in many parts. The crop is being harvested in parts of the Nalgonda and Warangal districts and in the latter district it is suffering for want of water. The area sown with crops is limited as many tanks contain little or no water. Distress prevails in parts of the Karimnagar district where Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the present for distribution in doles or in cash to the distress or infirm according to the rules of the Famine Code. The Public Works Department has been asked to start ordinary works as far as possible. Water scarcity is reported in the Ashti taluka in the Bir district; Jintur and Pallam in the Parbhani district; Biloli in the Nander district; Lingsugur in the Raichur district; Udgir and Janwada in the Bidar district and Mahadeopur and Sultanabad in the Karimnagar district. The water supply is decreasing in parts of Deglur in the Nander district; Gulbarga in the Gulbarga district; Alpur, Gangawati, Kushtagi and Manvi in the Raichur district: Kallam and Parenda in the Osmanabad district; Nilanga in the Bidar district; Charyal, Deverkenda and Miryalguda in the Nalgonda district; Nizamabad in the Nizamabad district; Pakhal, Paloncha and Mulug in the Warangal district Chinnur in the Adilabad district; and Jagtiyal, Karimnagar and Parkal in the Karimnagar district. Cattle disease is reported in two talukas and fodder scarcity in twenty-nine. Prices:—wheat 6 3-4; coarse rice 6 3-4 and juar 13 1-4 seers per rupee. White and yellow juar are selling in Hyderabad City at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Jagtiyal, Jamikunta and Sirsilla in the Karimnagar district and the lowest 22 seers in Kandhar in the Nander district.

MYSORE.

Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the seasons are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

COORG.

Rainfall nil. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

MADRAS.

There was light rain in the Vizagapatam littoral, Malabar and Tinnevelly and nil elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central and Tinnevelly have withered, are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur, Cuddapah and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts has fallen in seven and has risen in four. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—Ragi is stationary in twelve districts; has fallen in three and has risen in six. Cholum is stationary in six districts and has risen in eight. Cumbu is stationary in nine districts and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair but more rain is required in Salem. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

The Bombay report has already been published.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

BY THE WAY.

WILL MR. CARNEGIE FOUND A PAPER?

With all the energy he has shown in getting ride of his superfluous fortune, Mr. Andsew Carnegie has hitherto refrained from attempting the most summary method of all—the starting of a new daily paper. It is possible, however, that he may make a journalistic venture before long. The other day a deputation from a women's club at Passadena, California, invited him to found a national daily, non-partisan in politics, to be published either in New York or on in Washington. "This proposition appeals to me," replied Mr. Carnegie in complimenting the women of Pasadena on their "practical ideas." He added that he could not answer off-hand, but would make a study of the situation, and, if he thought the suggestion feasible, would "act accordingly."

MR. CARNEGIE AND THE "ECHO."

But Mr. Carnegie years ago was interested in a number of newspapers in England. Along with Mr. Storey, M.P., he purchased, from Mr. Passmore Edwards, the now defunct "Echo," when it was at the height of its popularity, paying for it something like £75,000. At the same time the Carnegie-Storey syndicate ran several provincial newspapers. But it cannot be said that Mr. Carnegie took very much interest in the ventures—he was then still in the Pittsburg business, and doubles his time was otherwise fully occupied. However that may be, Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Storey, after about eighteen months, resold the "Echo" to Mr. Edwards, at, of course, a substantial profit; and since that time, so far as is known, Mr. Carnegie has not been again tempted to put capital into English newspaper properties, although he has been more than once invited to do so.

RAW APPLES AND THE DRINK HABIT.

The eating of raw apples as a cure for the drink habit was confidently recommended by Dr. Samuel Bailey at the recent State convention of Iowa horticulturists at Des Moines. He told the delegates that eating apples will not only abate the appetite for liquor, but will cure the most confirmed drunkard if the drunkard eats enough of them. This recalls to a contemporary the story of an apostle of the apple cure who maintained his contention stoutly in a public meeting. "How do you know raw apples are a cure?" shouted a doubter in the audience. "How do I know?" came the withering rejoinder, "Haven't I been cured eight times?"

AN IMPRESSION OF MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Mr. J. H. Wells, a United Free Church minister, who has just published his "Life Story," tells about meeting Matthew Arnold at Kilgraston House, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, who spent their honeymoon there. The poet and essayist, who had just recovered from an accident, "entertained the company with lively talk." Says Mr. Wells: "His gracious manner was something above politeness. When I was with him alone in the lobby I told him that, when I was a youth, his father's writings produced a powerful and lasting impression upon me, but that I was too old when I began to read his (Matthew Arnold's) works. To show how pleased he was with my saying this, he offered to send me his latest volume, 'Discourses in America.' In a fortnight it came by post, with his name and mine on a blank page." "I never saw so much courtesy, refinement, gentleness, and dignity combined in one man," adds Mr. Wels, "with the exception of Mr. James Blaine, the American politician, whom, a few days after, I met in the same house."

WHEN MR. CARNEGIE IS AT "SEA."

Mr. Wells also enjoyed many talks with Mr. Carnegie, whom he found very lively and sometimes "dramatic in the presentation of his ideas": "He gave me money to be distributed to the poor, and, on the lawn in front of the house an entertainment specially for them was largely attended. Dancing was resorted to at the close; and while he and I were looking at the sword dance one of my elders chaffed me about my seeming to approve of dancing. 'Oh,' I immediately replied, "this is the dancing which I approve of, for I hope to see the day when nothing will be done with the sword but dance upon it." Mr. Carnegie appreciated this." Knowing that the multi-millionaire rejected Calvinism, Mr. Wells wrote a short rough sketch of his creed, "with qualifying clauses to make it as little as possible offensive to him." This document he presented to Mr. Carnegie on bidding him good-bye. The latter looked at it, folded it up, put it in his pocket, and gravely said: "I shall read this when I am at sea (he was departing for America) and, in fact, I am often at sea on such subjets."

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.

The question of Sunday railway travelling is, according to the "Christian World," exercising great consideration in the North of England. Some people in and visiting Harogate recently petitioned the North-Eastern Railway to put on one Sunday train each way between Harrogate and York, one ostensible reason being the opportunity it would give to attend one service at York Cathedral. The company replied that even this extension of railway travel would involve the employment of sixty-two extra men, and they refused. A memorial has now just been presented to the Great Northern directors for the limitation of Sunday traffic, coming from shareholders themselves to the number of 2,629, of whom no fewer than ninety-five are qualified for directorship. Mr. Richard Bell, late M.P., put the number of railway servants required to work on Sunday at 85 1-2 per cent. of the total number required. An earnest appeal is now being made to religious people to reduce Sunday travelling in the coming season.

TADPOLE AND TAPER.

One of the queerest bits of Parliamentary misreporting seen in print for a long time occurs in the version of Mr. Birrell's speech on the Veto, as given in the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post." The Chief Secretary is made by both papers to say that the Unionists have changed front "simply because a number of unsuccessful candidates at the last election have told the tadpoles and tapirs of the Tory Party that they cannot hope to win the North of England for Tariff Reform if they have to go there with the hereditary principle behind them." No doubt "tadpoles and tapirs"—the embryonic "Rana temporaria" and the "tapirus" of zoology—are such a delicious perversion of what Mr. Birrell said that the phrase deserves to be enshrined, if only for its almost diabolical ingenuity.

THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN.

But is it not rather saddening that two of the great Tory organs (one of then so closely identified, too, with a founder of the Primrose League) have apparently never even heard of Mr. Tadpole and Mr. Taper, who are surely familiar to every reader of Disraeli's political novels? In Chapter I. of "Coningsby" we read: "Tadpole and and Taper were great friends. Neither of them ever despaired of the Commonwealth. Even if the Reform Bill was passed. Taper was convinced that the Whigs would never prove men of business. . . 'Terrible!' said Tadpole. 'They said there was no use discussing the Reform Bill in our House. I believe Rigby's great speech at Aldborough has done more towards the reaction than all the violence of all the Political Unions together." The Mr. Rigby in question was as the "Post" and the "Telegraph" may like to know, Disraeli's sardonic caricature of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker; while Tadpole and Taper were at once recognised by their contemporaries as a certain Mr. Bonham and a certain Mr. Clarke, a House of Commons brace of Tory understrappers of that epoch.

THE American Vice-Consul-General in London says that since the passing of the new American Tariff Act providing for the free entry of works of art over twenty years old, and antiques over 100 years old, the value of the exports from England to the United States has materially increased. During August, September, and October of 1908 the value of art and antique exports was £75,153; during the same period of 1909 the value of the exports rose to £1,339,516.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

The present financial year will in many ways be an eventful one for the Naval Service. Before its course has run the relative position of Great Britain and Germany in "Dreadnought" strength will be less a subject of speculation than it is at present. Next year the first period fixed in the German Navy Act of 1908 comes to an end and with its expiration the naval situation will enter upon a new phase. The Naval Act thereafter provides for two large armoured ships only to be laid down each year, but signs are not wanting that this modest programme may be amended to the extent of providing for at least three armoured ships to be commenced each year from 1912 to 1917. Strong influence is already exerting itself in this direction, and this serves to accentuate the anxiety which is felt in England concerning the small provision made for the five armoured ships in the 1910-11 programme. It is quite conceivable that the situation a year hence may undergo a great change as the result of an amendment of the German Navy Act.

THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

There appears to be an uncommonly good outlook for the shipbuilding industry of the United Kingdom during the next few years. Quite apart from the leviathan liners built and contemplated for large British shipping firms—and these vessels, like warships, are ever running to increased tonnage—there are several nations projecting new fleets whose shipbuilding facilities are insufficient to meet their own wants during the next decade. That ancient sea-Power, Portugal, has decided for a new war fleet of modern pattern and British shipbuilding syndicates will receive orders from this quarter as soon as financial arrangements can be made: and now Russia once more comes forward with a projected naval programme which will cost about £72,000,000, and extend over a period of ten years. This vast sum of money can hardly be advantageously absorbed by the present ship constructing yards in Russia unless far-reaching and beneficent reforms are introduced into their administration. There has scarcely been a first-class naval Power in which there has not been dockyard scandals—including our own metal scandal at Chatham—during the last few years. France, Germany, Japan, America each and all in turn have discovered fraud and robbery in greater or lesser degree, and in spite of all reforms they are periodically recurring. But we hear little of such things in our efficient private shipbuilding yards, whose business-like methods prevent any leakage escaping detection for any lengthy period. This is the reason why good work for low prices is the characteristic of their finished articles, and the cause of their securing so much of the world's work in building warships and merchant ships required by foreigners.

LAST YEAR'S BATTLE PRACTICE.

The improvements in the results obtained in last year's "battle practice," as shown by the recently-issued returns, is a matter for congratulation, since it marks that steady progress upon which the solid foundation of good shooting in the Navy now rests. There were nine more ships and 93 more guns engaged in last year's long range competition as compared with 1908, and yet the average points gained per ship throughout the whole fleet over and above those obtained in that year (1908) was as much as 13·34. This is a substantial gain for one year, especially when it is remembered that not more than about 25 per cent. of the total points obtainable were secured by some of the best ships in the first year that long range competitions took place. Curiously enough, it is a ship armed with 4in. guns that secures the top place on the list on long-range shooting, where one would expect to find a vessel armed with the ponderous 12in. weapons. The "Boadicea's" 541·66 points is, therefore, a remarkable and commendable performance, and the same can be said of the scores of the "Bellerophon" and "Dreadnought" both big gun ships, which each scored 400 points. But the "Mars" and "Magnificent," with their 11·39 points per ship only, and the "Minerva," with her 11·36 points, pull the fleet average down tremendously, and, whether nucleids or fully-manned ships, their bad position will require a good deal of explaining away. Taken as a whole, the newest and best ships are at the top, an exception being that good shooting ship, which until recently was the flagship of the China station with a splendid shooting record for a whole commission, the "King Alfred." This cruiser, now in the Reserve, scored 510·4 points. A good ship, with a nucleus crew only, was the "Sutlej," with 443·75 points.

FRENCH SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

The French army, as well as our own, in suffering from a shortage of officers. In consequence of the recent increase in the artillery, the Minister for War has had to transfer 150 subalterns from infantry to artillery, and to replace these by doubling the number of promotions from the ranks. The rule has hitherto been that 5 per cent. of staff sergeants and sergeants, not over ten years' service, might be recommended for commissions. For the next three years 10 per cent. are to be recommended. If this rate be permanently maintained, as seems probable, the result will be that about 20 per cent. of the officers of the active army will have passed through the ranks. This is an inexpensive method of meeting deficiences, and will be welcomed by the non-commissioned grades, but it can hardly be of permanent advantage to the army. For men commissioned from the ranks, however good they may be, must start with a ten years' age handicap; and although they may still make efficient subalterns, yet when promoted to be captains they will already be too old for their work.

CRIME IN THE CAVALRY.

During the second reading of the Army Annual Act, Sir C. Dilke called attention to the fact that imprisonments and punishments were very high in the cavalry as compared with the infantry. This will come as a surprise to many who remember that only a few years ago cavalry compared very favourably with the rest of the Service as regards punishments and courtsmartial, a fact that was generally ascribed to the good class of men joining this branch. Further, on turning to this year's report of the Assistant Adjutant-General for recruiting, it is stated "the quality of recruits for the Regular Army is improving, and that the men enlisted last year, were above the average in physique, education, and character." It is difficult to combine the information of these two contradictory statements, both taken from official sources. If a better class of recruit is joining the Punishment Returns of the Cavalry should also show a corresponding improvement, and certainly should not be in excess of the other branches of the Service. A reason there must be, but at present it is difficult to hazard an opinion. Marshal Saxe once said that men are ruled by the spirit and not by punishment. Is it possible that military law in the cavalry is not administered so sympathetically as in former years?

CAVALRY ARMS.

The military correspondent of "The Times" has been drawn, and the result is an excellent paper on the "Arme Blanche." Mr. Erskine Childers has written a book, to which Lord Roberts has contributed the preface, advocating that the cavalry should be armed only with the rifle. But as Lord Roberts believes in a weapon combining the sword and the bayonet, it is difficult to see how his support can be claimed for Mr. Erskine's contention. Where they agree is in condemning the fire of the cavalry in South Africa. The truth is, however, that opponents of the lance for cavalry are unable to see that our experience in South Africa is not our sole guide to the future. It must be analysed and squared with the general principles of war as they have been practised by soldiers and defined by historians. For this reason it is a pity that Mr. Childers treats the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War with reference to his own subject so summarily. The Russian cavalry was not only badly handled during the late war, but it was unable to make the most of the few opportunities given to it. As for the Japanese cavalry it was so poor that it has received praise from no one. Where, then, is the parallel between Manchuria and South Africa? Japan saw none, and since the war has spared neither energy nor expense in bringing her cavarly up to Western standards like ourselves, learning from military practice on the Continent. Therefore our own experience, and that of other nations, is against the abolition of the lance. The aim is to make the cavalry equal to every emergency that may arise in connection with its varied duties in war. There is no reason at all why it should not be trained to fight equally as well with the rifle and its own peculiar weapon. For what military opinion appreciates very well is the fact that cavalry which can do both might wipe out cavalry which could not Hence even those who wish the lance to be abandoned desire cold steel to figure in the armament of the cavalry. Surely it is a matter for high military expert opinion on the subject, and its decision having evidently been given in favour of the arme blanche, there is nothing more to be said.

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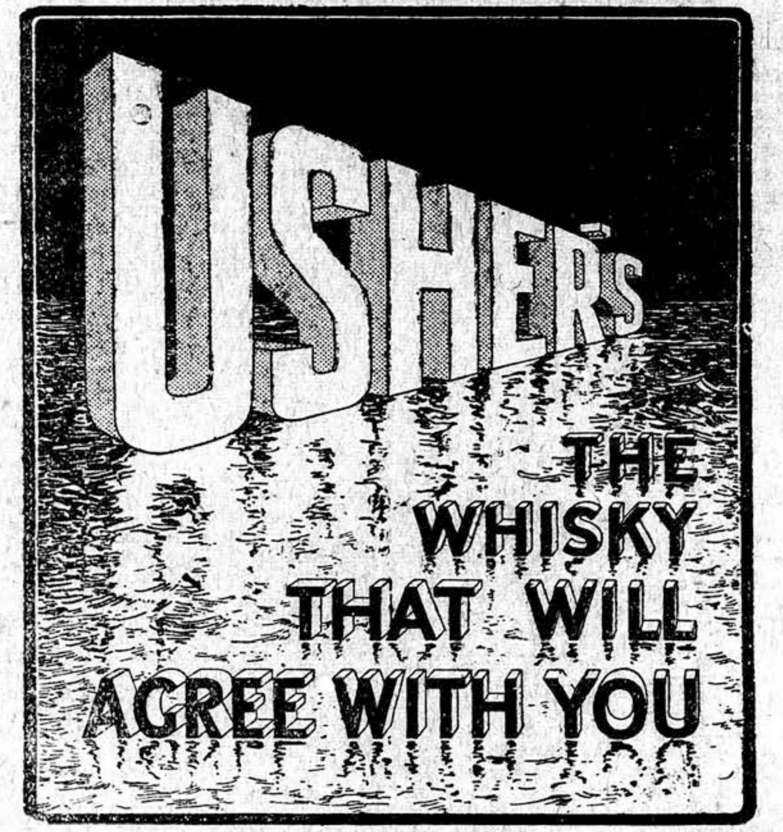

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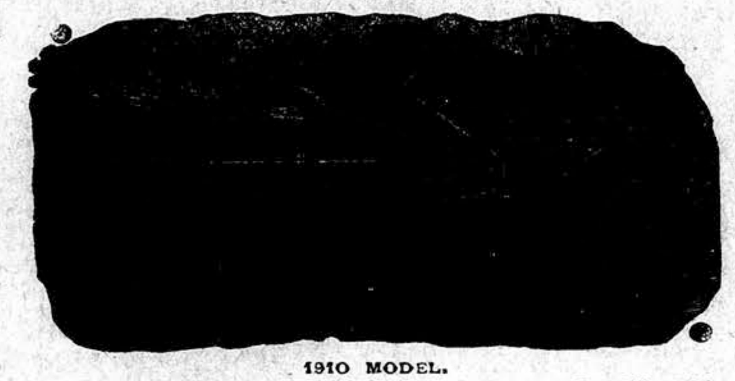

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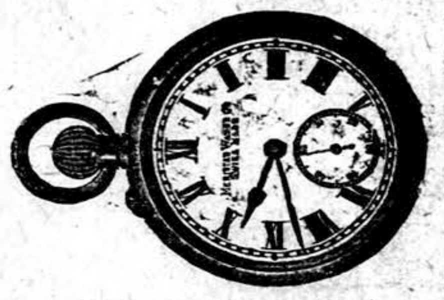

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